

# THE AMERICAN

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## THE AMERICAN.

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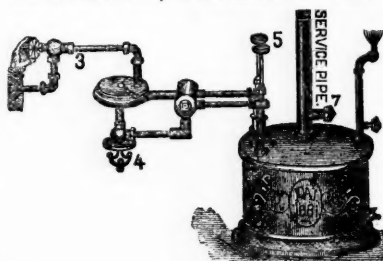
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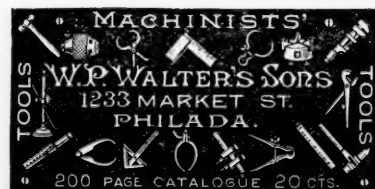
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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

MR. ARTHUR of late has not been so ready in making changes in office as his friends desire; but those who suppose that he has laid to heart the lessons of last November, only need to look at the few he effected before the Senate adjourned. Of these, the worst is the removal of Mr. STEWART L. WOODFORD from his district attorneyship in New York. That Mr. WOODFORD has been an efficient and competent officer, nobody thinks of denying. The amount of work exhibited in his final report to the Attorney-General, and the great reduction he has effected in the accumulation of cases in his office, are sufficient proof of his ability and his faithfulness. It is the most important place of the sort in the country; for its incumbent has the management of the cases which arise under our tariff laws in the New York custom-house. If the gentleman selected to fill Mr. WOODFORD's place proves to be his equal, the public will have great reason to be satisfied. Yet this man is displaced, as the whole country knows, because he was one of the one hundred and ninety thousand Republicans who refused to support Mr. FOLGER in his candidacy for the Governorship. Two of the Ohio removals are equally political, and one of them is especially offensive, as the gentleman displaced was the personal friend of Mr. GARFIELD and Mr. HAYES. And yet Mr. ARTHUR signed the bill for the reform of the civil service!

The commissioners appointed under that bill have been effecting a settlement in Washington, and taking a survey of the field they are expected to cover. We do not envy them their undertaking; for they are sure to encounter, at every step, all the subtle and impalpable resistance the office-holding and office-trafficking classes are able to offer. This is the more reason why they should have the hearty support of all the friends of the reform,—both of those who did not and those who did regard the EATON-PENDLETON-HAWLEY bill as satisfactory.

THE adjournment of Congress has given us the usual rest in politics, and has forced the grumblers to look around for some fresh explanation of the dulness of business. Meanwhile, the merits and defects of the new tariff law continue to be discussed. There is evidently more disposition to accept it as an accomplished fact, and to set about making the best of it, even among those who regard it as having lowered unduly those duties in which they are most interested. Slight reductions of wages in the iron business have been effected or are contemplated; but we see no reason to anticipate any collision between labor and capital, or any suffering on the part of our work-people. On the other hand, it is rather a good sign, that, the more the Free Traders study the law, the less they like it. They have much less to say in its praise than just after the adjournment; and the increase of duties on a few articles—works of art and the finer earthenwares being instances,—are especially annoying to them, as undeniable evidence of the Protectionist drift of the whole law.

One Pittsburg manufacturer is so irreconcilable that he threatens to contest the constitutionality of the new law. The Constitution prescribes that bills for raising revenue shall originate with the House. He alleges that this bill originated with the Senate. But it did not. The addition of the tariff part to the bill originated with the Senate; but that addition was an amendment to a House bill for the reduction of the internal revenue. And the power to amend is, in Congressional practice, without any well-defined limit. But this proposal to contest the law is unwise, for other reasons. First of all, no law should be contested because of the failure of the law-making body to comply with *technical* Constitutional requirements. Where the omission or failure has been such as to affect *materially* the character of the legislation,—which cannot be alleged in the present case,—the appeal to the judiciary

may be permissible. But it is always undesirable to go behind the official record which declares that a bill has passed and has been approved. That the citizen should not be left in doubt what the law is, is of more importance than is any specific law. His confidence in the statute-book is a primary element of social trust. And several of the best American judges have refused to entertain such objections to the official record of legislation.

It would be especially unwise for the Protectionists to encourage such an appeal as is suggested to the Supreme Court. A great struggle over tariff revision has been settled by a Congress of their friends in a way which precludes their unfriends from reopening the question at any early date. The judicial overthrow of the tariff of 1883 would open the way to a much less satisfactory tariff of 1884 or 1885; and even the iron men of Pittsburg would find cause to regret the steps which led to it.

THE envoys of Madagascar, in their mournful pilgrimage in search of the white man's justice, have reached Washington, and have exchanged with the State Department the ratifications of the treaty of commerce between their country and ours. We are glad to see that the clergy of the Washington churches took the opportunity to express their hearty sympathy with our visitors and their country, in the matter of France's scandalous encroachments. A general expression of sympathy from the people of the United States, such as we gave to KOSSUTH, would be of more use to Madagascar than the British gun-boat which is lying off the disputed territory, and whose presence there was mentioned so significantly and officially in the British Parliament. France in Madagascar will do the work of France in Fiji. She will undo all that English missionaries have done, and show herself, while atheist at home, zealously Catholic and *dévôté* abroad.

MR. S. W. DORSEY, the gentleman who was too much of an invalid and too nearly blind to bear the excitement of a fresh trial, has been showing a remarkable amount of energy of late. His assault upon ex-Judge LILLEY, whom he charges with the responsibility of Mr. RERDELL's turning State's evidence, seems to have been a brutal performance. Mr. LILLEY is confined to his bed by injuries in the lower abdomen, on whose extent his physician finds it impossible to pronounce.

The check which Mr. RERDELL declared Mr. DORSEY had drawn to the order of "J. B. B.," meaning Judge BELFORD, of Colorado, and charged to the "ring," seems to constitute one of the mysteries of the case. Mr. BELFORD gives the statement a flat denial, as was expected of him. Some of his friends supplement the denial by substituting Judge J. B. BISSELL as the recipient of the check, and representing it as Mr. DORSEY's payment of his losses at poker. Mr. BISSELL, however, meets this with a denial equally prompt, and Mr. DORSEY says the check never existed, except in Mr. RERDELL's imagination. Evidently, we have not reached the bottom of this business.

THE proposal to open Columbia College to women in some way, has been rejected, in spite of the great petition from New York citizens, headed by President ARTHUR. The trustees are opposed to co-education on principle, and they do not feel able to establish a separate department for the education of women, as they are really too poor! This is a rather surprising reply from the most richly endowed college in America. Nor is it the less surprising as the petition has the hearty support of its own president; for surely Dr. BARNARD may be presumed to know something of the finances and the capabilities of the institution he governs so admirably. What, then, will Columbia do for the women of New York? If they will educate themselves elsewhere, she will be

so good as to examine them at the end of the year, and tell them how they have been getting on. As though, to borrow a comparison from Professor ATKINSON of Boston, the overseers of the poor should say to the town's paupers: "We have nothing to give you; but, if you will come around at the end of the year, we will audit your accounts."

The offer is the more of a mockery, because such examinations are altogether worthless, and offer an immense premium on "cram." No one is competent to examine a class or a student, except the teacher. Set up any other examiners, and you set the teachers to studying their idiosyncrasies, and preparing the student to meet their pet questions, rather than to ground him in the subjects taught. No American college, neither Columbia nor Harvard, permits its students to be examined by any one but its teachers. Yet both these colleges, and these alone, are ready to test other students by a rule they refuse to apply to their own. The authorities of both, if they will read Dr. LUDWIG WIESE'S "German Letters on English Education" (second series), will see how examinations such as these have converted the educational system of England into a grand forcing system of "cram."

THE schools of Philadelphia are at last to have a superintendent. Mr. MACALLISTER, formerly Superintendent of Schools in Milwaukee, has been selected, and comes to us with a good record of success in that field. He will receive a hearty welcome from the friends of education in Philadelphia, and from nearly all our teachers,—all the good ones especially. And he will find a school system without any proper organization, hampered by its relations with local and city politicians, overloaded with useless studies, and starved to the last degree that the salaries of the politicians may not be retrenched. The labors of Hercules are before him. *Macte virtute!*

SENATOR CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, who had been suffering from a distressing ailment for some time preceding the adjournment of Congress, has since submitted to a surgical operation, and is in a hopeful way of recovery. His friends are greatly relieved at this change in his situation; and it is to be hoped that he may be able to complete his term of service in the Senate, to the advantage of Pennsylvania and the country.

A VERY painful murder trial at Uniontown, in Western Pennsylvania, was concluded on Wednesday by a shameful verdict. DUKES, a young lawyer, elected by his county in November to be a Representative in the Legislature, shot and killed, a few weeks afterward, Captain NUTT, the cashier of the State Treasury at Harrisburg,—a resident of Uniontown. The homicide took place in DUKES'S room in that town, on a Sunday morning, NUTT having gone there on receiving a letter from the other suggesting the interview, the occasion of this being the dishonor which DUKES had brought upon NUTT by the betrayal of his daughter. The verdict was one of acquittal, on the plea of self-defence; and it appears to be squarely in the face of all the evidence, which showed DUKES to have shot NUTT when he was in no danger whatever. The judge who received the verdict signified to the jury his surprise at its character, and it appears plainly as a deplorable failure of justice.

GOVERNOR BUTLER has sent a veto to the Legislature of his State, disapproving the bill making appropriations to charitable and reformatory institutions, on the ground that the sums for salaries of officers are excessive, and that there is not sufficient check upon the expenditure of the funds generally. He suggests the amendment of the bill in such manner as will reduce the salary amount and establish precise rules for the whole expenditure.

As to the merits of the particular issue thus raised, it is not easy to judge at this distance; until there has been more discussion of the facts, judgment must be reserved. But BUTLER'S whole course is so full of demagoguery, and so marked by ignorance, fuss and folly, that the fair probability is that no such state of things as he alleges really exists. His inaugural address made certain charges concerning the salaries paid in the benevolent institutions, which were at once shown to be untrue. And it seems that he now repeats in substance the disproven charges. He has removed a competent insurance commissioner, and attempted to put in one who is confessedly not qualified, and whose

choice rests only upon the fact that he has rendered great political service to BUTLER as a "worker." The Executive Council, however, withstands this change.

IN Rhode Island, ex-Governor WILLIAM SPRAGUE proves his persistency of life by once more coming to the front, politically. Having been divorced some time ago from his wife (born Miss CHASE), he has just remarried, his second wife being a divorced person, also, and on Wednesday was nominated by an "independent" convention at Providence for Governor of the State. The Democratic Convention will meet next Tuesday, and a strong effort is making to secure its endorsement. There is much resentment in Rhode Island against the domination of what is now called by that old and familiar name, "the ring," and which has controlled the State by controlling the Republican party. It is against this that the SPRAGUE movement is avowedly directed, and it will receive aid and sympathy on that account. But, when it is announced that Governor BUTLER, accompanied by General PRYOR, of Brooklyn, is to come into Rhode Island to speak for the new movement, it is not easy to see how it can be much deserving of respect.

WE seem to be entering upon a period of greater attention to the subject of honest debt-paying. The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the Virginia coupon case, differing from what was first reported, is calculated to force that State into a new move concerning her debt. It affirms the right of the holders of the coupons upon the refunding bonds of 1871, to tender them to the tax-collectors in full payment of taxes, as the act under which the bonds were issued provides for. It may be that the outcome of the decision will not materially change the situation, but it is hard to see how the Readjusters can turn the flank of the situation which it creates.

Meantime, Memphis wants to compromise her debt, and there is a stir in the old West Virginia debt business,—the fifteen millions set off by old Virginia as her share, at the end of the war. The West Virginia people have always claimed that this is too large a share, because not nearly one-third of the forty-five millions—or of the principal sum that grew to those figures by interest increase,—was spent on the counties that compose their present State.

ONE of the most encouraging announcements recently made, is that of a convention, or conference, to be held at Frankfort, Kentucky, on April 5th, to consider what measures shall be adopted to more rapidly reduce the burden of illiteracy in that State. This is exactly the right sort of a step, and it is taken apparently by leading men in Kentucky, of their own motion altogether, and not as the result of pressure from the outside. The call, which has over a hundred signatures, with that of Governor BLACKBURN at the top, says:

"With a quarter of a million of people in the Commonwealth who cannot even read, with the average pay of teachers only twenty-two dollars per month, with the average value of sixty per cent. of our school-houses seventy-eight dollars, and with not less than one hundred and eighty thousand children who do not attend any school, it is time for us to awaken to the magnitude of the question, and to make an effort for a change."

The case is thus strongly stated, and ought to need nothing to deepen the impression on the people of Kentucky.

THE Illinois Legislature, or one branch of it, is reported to have passed a bill establishing the whipping-post for the punishment of "wife-beaters." This action will be hailed in some quarters as particularly fit; but the applause comes from those classes who always cry out for the harshest penalties, and who are equally ready to set aside the law, itself, in the moment of passion. The movement to once more bring into use the long-abandoned whip, is one that must be placed on the back of some such specious pretence as that of using it for "wife-beaters," or it would make no progress; and there is reason to think that this step in Illinois is part of a general and systematic effort. The same whipping-post notions, covered with the same cloak of excuse, have been showing themselves in various Legislatures, for the past three or four years, and all seem to have had a common origin. As a matter of fact, we presume there is no large number of cases of "wife-beating" in the State of Illinois, and no such increase of the crime as affords any justification for the theory that the penal methods of modern civilization



cannot control it fully as well as other crimes are controlled; but it suits a certain vulgar notion of justice to propose to "lick" one who has been beating another. Having seen a man make a brute of himself, the law is to be made to imitate his brutality. This is a very crude and barbarous conception of a penal system, it must be confessed.

THE predictions of Mr. WIGGINS, the Canadian prophet,—whose fame for three months had quite obscured that of the pioneer, VENNOR,—that a most disastrous storm, "the greatest the planet could experience," would visit the earth from about the 9th to the 11th insts., were not verified; and people generally have had their laugh and their fling at the prognosticator. There was, it is true, rough weather about those dates; but the third month of the year is known as "stormy March," and the greater safety of prophets is altogether on the side of predicting, for any range of three days within it, some sort of weather disturbance. The bold man would be one who prophesied a succession of pleasant days during March; and, if his predictions were realized, high honors would surely await him.

Among the amusing features of the WIGGINS performance, was the universality of interest in it. After all, the weather is the great topic that unites all peoples. No other subject interests so many, after the primary one of existence. The weather is the common property of mankind, as likely to be seriously discussed by the tramp as by the *savant*, and quite as important to one as the other.

CANADA has—what Congress for five sessions past has refused the people of the United States,—a system of post-office savings-banks. The deposits in 1882 amounted to \$6,435,989, and the amount due to the 13,573 depositors was \$9,473,661. The increase in the business done has been constant. Multiply these figures by twelve, and they will give the minimum of what might be expected if a similar system existed on our side of the line.

No farther revelations have been made as regards the Invincible organization in Dublin, although the Dublin news-mongers tell us very naively that the authorities "expect to be able to implicate" several Members of Parliament in their guilt. The easy inference is that the friends and champions of the Castle regard such an "implication" as an achievement of which Earl SPENCER and his associates would be glad. The trials of the conspirators will take place next month.

The informer CAREY is something of a psychological study. He evidently has nothing in common with the vulgar type of informer, who was the pest of Ireland, eighty years ago. He is not actuated by mercenary motives; for he has acquired no claim to reward of any sort. Nor is he malevolent towards the associates he is betraying. So far as possible, he labors to exculpate those he regards as innocent; and his testimony procured the discharge of two of the prisoners. Whether it is the sting of an outraged conscience, or merely the fear of death, that has made him desert his friends, it is impossible to say. Perhaps both. It is made out that he left the "Invincibles" soon after the murders in Phoenix Park, and that his resignation was accepted by the mysterious "Number One." This would seem to show the influence of remorse; for the act in no way contributed to his safety. On the contrary, it brought on him the risk of being put out of the way by his former associates. Conscience, as SHAKESPEARE so well insisted, is an element in human affairs upon whose quiescence no one can count. But no amount of remorse can justify the man's recent course, or relieve him of the contempt of mankind. He might have confessed his own crime, and have taken the consequences, without specifying the others.

THE Irish Government has broken down in its attempt to force upon the starving poor of Mayo and Donegal the choice between the emigrant ship and the poor-house. Finding that the people chose death by starving, rather than accept either alternative, it has given orders to extend immediate relief to the sufferers at Loughrea. On the other hand, the Duchess of MARLBOROUGH has completed her misuse of the remnant of the fund entrusted to her, by handing it over to Mr. TUKE's emigration committee. That money was given to relieve the hunger of the famished people of the Western Coast, and not to aid in their expatriation. And Mr. TUKE will make himself an accomplice in a breach of trust, if he accept it.

THE greatness of M. GAMBETTA's prestige in France has been shown not only by the stir which, upon his death, ensued among the monarchical factions. The Reds also have laid hold of the occasion it offers. A great demonstration in favor of Socialism was to have come off in Paris last Sunday, the time chosen being all the more auspicious, because hard times exist in Paris and sixty thousand work-people are said to be out of employment. But the police were too prompt and too efficient for the blouses, and arrests, fines and imprisonments were the only visible results. Meanwhile, the Government is bestirring itself to find work for the idle in Paris. But the city appears to be much more deeply disturbed than the despatches indicate on the surface. Even Americans, who put Paris next to Paradise,—whether above or below it,—are avoiding the city until there are signs of established quiet.

THE death of M. GORTSCHAKOFF removes another great figure from the arena of European politics. The period in which he was Chancellor of the Russian Empire was one of great difficulties,—too great for any man not of the first order in genius to overcome. M. GORTSCHAKOFF was neither a FREDERICK nor a NAPOLEON; he did not overcome them entirely, but he did his best for his country, and he made her name more respected than it had been in Europe. He failed utterly to effect any permanent good understanding with any of the great powers of Europe. But he maintained the *entente cordiale* with America, and gave us the moral support of an international friendship, during years when we were in great need of it. For some time past, he had retired from the diplomatic service, in anticipation of his dissolution.

At last, even Turkey is sick of British Free Trade! The Porte has given notice that the commercial treaties will expire in 1884, which will leave it free to substitute higher import duties for the pitiful five per cent. which those treaties demand. In this, as in some other recent events in Turkey, we think it possible to trace American influence. The American missionaries, whose influence has become very great on both sides of the Bosphorus, have not been able to shut their eyes to the terrible injuries inflicted on the country by the destruction of its once famous manufactures. Ten years ago the head of Roberts College in Constantinople published his denunciation of the policy which permitted such ruin. More recently, Dr. HAMLIN described to the Protectionist meeting in the Cooper Institute the decay he had witnessed in Broussa, once a great centre of carpet manufacture. Of late, the Sultan, like his people, has been turning to American counsellors as the only advisers who have no private ends to serve. It is not wonderful, then, that he proposes to try what may be called the American remedy for the miseries of such countries as Turkey, Ireland and India.

It is true that there is a theological difficulty in the way. Christianity, by recognizing the rights of nationalities and their place in the world's moral order, and by enjoining care for one's own household as a primary duty, gives the protective policy its indirect sanction. But Moslems are Free Traders on religious principle. They can accept no national divisions or boundaries, without renouncing the principle that the successor of the Prophet is the rightful civil ruler of all mankind. Mohammedan imperialism is the sworn enemy of all national life, and, therefore, of a national industrial policy. But of late years the Moslems are learning to accept established facts, this of nationality not excepted.

INDIA already has begun her industrial emancipation. Under the duties on cotton yarns and cottons, imposed in 1858 for revenue, and not removed until a year ago, she had been undertaking the manufacture of cottons by modern methods and with English machinery. The removal of those duties was demanded pretty constantly by the Manchester people for twenty years past, and was resisted by both the British and Hindoo members of the Council at Calcutta, on the ground that they could not spare the revenue, and that there was no other import that could be taxed. The action finally taken was by imperative order from Downing Street, and in defiance of the express opinion of every official in India who is responsible for the government of that empire. Years ago, *The Spectator* gave as a reason for urgency in the matter of removal the fear that if these duties were continued until the natives had overcome the difficulties of the start, and had acquired the habit of

manufacture on a large scale, they would go on without the incidental protection thus afforded to this industry. This fear has been realized most fully. The Bengalese have not closed their factories; the increase in the export of Manchester "cheap and nasties" to India has been very trifling; and the Hindoo is competing with his British master for the markets of China and Japan. He has immense advantage in having even cheaper labor than Europe can furnish. The average income of a Hindoo is about thirty shillings a year, of which the Government subtracts six for taxes. He works seven days of the week, and not six. He can live on a handful of rice and the tail of a salt fish. His ability to live on so little was used by the English to destroy our indigo trade, and to depress that in rice. It seems likely in the near future to injure our European market for wheat and raw cotton. It is cutting China out of the British tea market, one-third of the tea used in the United Kingdom being Indian. But, perhaps, it is not the Americans and the Chinese, alone, that are to suffer from this tremendous competition.

IN MR. CHARLES TREVELYAN'S brilliant book, "The Competition Wallah," we have an impressive picture of the state of English opinion in India as regards the status and rights of the natives. With a few honorable exceptions, the English and Irish in India, whether soldiers, officers or civilians, have no other name for the natives than "nigger;" and even that is commonly prefixed by a profane adjective. The necessity for cheapening Indian government has obliged the appointment of natives as judges in the lower courts, and has begun to make it impossible to treat the great host of white men as a separate class, entitled to courts and legal processes of their own. A judicature bill has been passed which assimilates their legal status to that of the natives, and by consequence has made them liable to trial before a native judge. Against this there has arisen a great outcry in India, which finds echoes in England, and even in *The Times*. It is said that the British gentleman never will submit to it, and that the British soldier will mutiny, if his comrades are sent to prison by such authority. This outburst is most unhappy for English rule; for it shows the intelligent and educated classes of India what is thought of them by their masters, and makes it certain that they never will acquiesce in the domination of those who cannot conceal their contempt for them.

AFFAIRS in South Africa are far from being settled. The Cape Colony people have had such poor success in their war on the Basutos, that they have given it up as a bad job, and recognized the independence of this warlike people. But this concession, coming after a grossly unjust war, is not likely to secure peace on their northern frontier.

In Zululand, the local officials are doing their utmost to neutralize the good effects of the restoration of CETEWAYO. They have cut off a large slice from his territories, and assigned it to such Zulu chiefs as do not relish his restoration to supreme authority. They have placed a British resident at his court, with extensive and peremptory authority. And, on the occasion of his landing, they did all in their power to belittle him and repress every expression of interest.

In the Transvaal Republic, the Boers are continuing their aggressions on the rights of the natives, in a style which makes a collision with British authority unavoidable. The bad habits of white domination, ingrained into the Dutchman of South Africa, are not to be exterminated by a treaty. And the manner in which the war between the Transvaal Republic and the British came to an end, was not calculated to inspire the Boer with much regard for the authority of the Queen. He still thinks the black man has no rights that he is bound to respect, and acts on the maxim. Those who know the story of Dr. MOFFAT'S labors among the Bechuanas, will be apt to resent with especial indignation the atrocities perpetrated upon these especial victims of Boer insolence.

[See "News Summary," page 367.]

#### THE WHISKEY TAXES.

OUR friends of *The American Protectionist* publish, in their issue of March 10th, our paragraph in reply to their objections to the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States. They explain that by handing the taxation of whiskey over to the States they do not

propose that the States shall tax the manufacture as the National Government now does. We quote:

"Our reference was to excise laws, as they exist in many States,—for instance, in the State of New York,—for taxes on the sale, not on the manufacture, of liquors. These license laws are called excise laws, and yield large revenues to localities, and could readily be made to yield much larger ones. By taxing the consumption of spirits through license for the hotel or bar-room, rather than the manufacture, the tax is placed where it rightly belongs, on the luxury of drinking, and removed from the manufacture, which is as likely as not to be for an entirely innocuous and meritorious purpose, as the use of alcohol in manufactures or medicine. As the consumption of liquors would not be transferred from State to State, it seems to us clear that THE AMERICAN'S argument against State excise has no force. The only argument in favor of the United States spirit tax is that liquor is a deleterious luxury, and as such should bear the burdens of taxation. Manifestly, these burdens could be as properly imposed upon its final sale as upon the manufacture, and the moralities would be equally conserved thereby. State excise or license taxation would seem, therefore, to afford a perfect answer to spirit-tax abolition."

The spirit in which our friends have taken up this discussion, encourages us to continue it. We have the same ends in view, and may come to see the means in the same light. But, to clear the way, we premise:

(1.) There is no "taxation upon the manufacture" of spirits in the United States. There is a tax on spirits, collected at the place of manufacture or from the persons engaged in the manufacture, and proportional strictly to their amount. The phrase to which we object is often loosely used of our taxation of spirits, but is not correct; and it tends to obscure the present discussion.

(2.) While licenses to pursue certain employments have come to be counted excise duties, through the practice of the British Exchequer for convenience of keeping its accounts, they strictly are different. An excise duty is one imposed on a commodity, not on a business; and the effects of excises and of licenses are, in fact, very different. The only excise ever imposed on liquor by a State, so far as we can recollect, was the bell-punch tax paid for a time on every drink in Virginia. The license laws of New York are different.

We believe that it will be conceded that indirect taxes should be imposed, in time of peace and in the absence of great urgency for revenue, only upon articles whose consumption it is desirable to discourage. For this reason, those who believe in the protective policy support high duties on imported goods which can be produced at home, with a view to discouraging the use of the foreign article and encouraging home production. For the same reason, they oppose the imposition of duties on imported commodities which must be imported,—such as, in the case of our own country, tea, coffee, antiquities and old books. Similarly, the majority of those who believe in keeping down intemperance by legislation, think that heavy duties upon spirits are a matter of public necessity. Now, as matters stand in the United States, the duties collected under a protective tariff, taken together with the revenue collected on tobacco, beer and whiskey, are in excess of the needs of the national Government; and the excess will increase as years go by, rather than diminish. And, if reduction of revenue is the only way out of the difficulty, a collision is likely to arise between the friends of Protection and the friends of temperance. We deprecate any such collision, as we claim to be friends of both.

*The Protectionist* offers the temperance people the alternative of State taxation of the sale of liquors. But, if they are as wise in their generation as they usually show themselves, they will refuse the offer as inadequate. It is not an adequate means for the end in view in any State. No State puts the charge for licenses high enough to affect materially the price of liquor. The State of Nebraska does the best, charging five hundred dollars for a country tavern and twice as much for a city bar-room. No higher rates could be exacted anywhere; but the removal of the duty from whiskey would enable the dealer to reduce the price to his customers so much that at any flourishing stand it hardly would be felt. In Pennsylvania, generally the license is but fifty dollars, and to raise it to anything like what *The Protectionist* suggests would be substantially impossible. The proposal would encounter the united resistance of the liquor dealers and of the extreme temperance people, who think a license for a tavern as immoral as a license for a house of ill-fame. The combined opposition of these two elements has defeated the attempt to impose even a moderate tax on the traffic in Ohio.

The existing tax on spirits collected from the manufacturers is a gain



to the temperance cause, by stamping the national disapprobation on whiskey and beer as things to be discouraged, and by keeping their price higher, and, therefore, helping to limit their consumption. The friends of the cause are not likely to abandon them for such a prospect as is offered by State license. They show they are not, by their vehement denunciation of the proposal to remove or reduce the duty. And the Free Traders—who, if consistent, reject temperance legislation utterly and on principle,—have made their appeal to the temperance party against the tariff, and not without success.

Besides the objection to license as a matter of varying State legislation, it is objectionable as inadequate to meet the case. A charge for the permission to sell is not as efficient in raising prices as a charge on the thing sold. *The Protectionist* does not propose the latter; if it did, the failure of the experiment in Virginia might be objected. It only proposes such a law as exists in New York. The friends of temperance might retort by proposing a license tax on importing houses, to take the place of the duties on imported goods. How would that proposal strike our contemporary? Not very pleasantly, we should think. It would say that such a license would oblige the smaller importers to charge more for their goods than if there were no such license, but that with the great houses the amount of the tax would be distributed in infinitesimal sums, which might be ignored by the importer, or which would not be felt by his customers. This is exactly how it would work with the bar-rooms; the most frequented would not feel it at all.

In regard to the point made with reference to the use of alcohol in manufactures, there is some force. But the English Government has shown a way of meeting the difficulty, by exempting methylized alcohol from the duty. As to its use as medicine, the friends of the temperance cause regard this as one of the most insidious and successful ways of promoting drunkenness.

We offer ourselves as mediators between *The Protectionist* and its new adversaries, the champions of the temperance cause. We hope it will accept our services before it has made proof of the force which it is helping to array against the cause of Protection. Our plan removes all possibility of a collision between two principles which are at bottom identical, and conserves and employs the force of both. It has the sanction of the older American Protectionists. It has in its favor the precedents set in the readjustment of taxation in the German Empire, and in Mr. GLADSTONE'S programme for the organization of local government in Great Britain. It will serve to identify the protective cause also with local relief from direct taxation, the extinction of illiteracy and State debts, and the obliteration of the stain of repudiation from the national record. In every way, it is consistent with a sound national policy, with the adoption of progressive and more intelligent public methods, and with the direction of powerful moral forces affecting the American people.

#### DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS.

IT is difficult to see whereabouts there has been any increase of brightness in the Democratic outlook, since the announcement from the November elections. That wore a radiant front to the Democrats, who had been waiting and watching ever since 1856 for the election of a President from their party. But the effulgence of November has rather been dimmed than increased; the promise for the future, contemplated from the Democratic standpoint, is rather less now than it was then.

If the whole field be surveyed, the proof of this statement will be apparent. In no quarter does it seem that excellent use has been made of their opportunity by the Democracy. It is not to be said that in all cases, or even in a majority, they have misused it, but simply that the record, as thus far made up, does not show them to have been conspicuously or remarkably skilful anywhere, while it does show them in some instances to have been blundering and unwise.

The three "tidal-wave" Governors of the East may be first regarded in such a survey. BUTLER has done badly; he is in no sense a real reformer, but, on the contrary, a "machine" politician and demagogue. The Republican party could not carry such a load, if he were upon its shoulders, instead of the shoulders of the Democracy. It has staggered badly under lighter burdens. In New York, Governor CLEVELAND has thrown himself, unwisely and unnecessarily, as we think, across the path of public opinion. He had not been doing

especially well, and, therefore, had no accumulated reserve of popular favor when he chose to veto the bill reducing the elevated railway fares, upon grounds which he should have left to the courts. He has certainly not strengthened himself, nor added strength to his party. And, in Pennsylvania, Governor PATTISON has added nothing material to the party stock. In the main, his course has been a good one. He has applied pressure to the Legislature, on the side of reform, and has maintained such a situation as obliged the professional politicians of both parties to centre their attention chiefly upon measures of betterment. But this is no more than was demanded of him by all the circumstances of his election, and by all his own assurances to the people. To have done less, would have been a gross failure and scandalous betrayal. And, meantime, it cannot be conceded that the work has been brilliantly done. The Governor blundered in appointing Mr. CASSIDY, and drew upon himself by that act the cold and cautious regard of observers. Judging from it that either his judgment was not sound, or that his surroundings were in some way objectionable, there has been a critical survey of his steps, with the result that he is sometimes seen to stumble. We do not condemn Mr. PATTISON, by any means; he has done, so far, fair service to the State, but it is not that of a statesman, or even of a skilful party leader.

Outside of these aspects presented by Democratic State Administrations, the most notable, probably, is that of the Free Trade faction of the Democracy, who insist upon considering nothing as settled, even for a day, by the revised tariff bill. Unless the people of the United States had a majority in favor of Free Trade, or, at least, a "tariff for revenue only," there could be nothing but danger for the Democracy in such a movement. The more they commit themselves to it, the more difficult it must be for them to win. Mr. CARLISLE may carry his district, and Mr. BECK may hold fast the State, and Mr. WATTERSON may drive his weekly edition through Kentucky and the regions adjoining, on the back of Free Trade; but their candidate for President, attempting to ride upon it through the States that cast the electoral majority, will be landed in the ditch, as HANCOCK was. And, if the contest between Mr. CARLISLE and Mr. RANDALL next December is to precipitate the issue, and to try at the beginning of Congress the question of control between the factions which they represent, it will simply be evidence of the very serious obstacles which lie in the path of Democratic success.

But what must be considered, above all, is the painful lack of statesmanlike force that appears in all the manifestations of the Democratic activity. The Free Trade efforts of the Kentucky men are the best of all, so far as consistency and openness are concerned; but they are fatally weak, because they are in the face of the national policy to which the American people are devoted. And, other than these, what have we? Nothing more conspicuous than the antics of General BUTLER,—nothing more satisfactory than the forcible-feeble work of Mr. PATTISON. Is this a bright outlook for 1884? Can it be said to realize the sanguine expectations which were indulged by prophetic Democrats four months ago?

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

ONE of the most notable of English women, and doubtless the most distinguished and successful of them in her own field of labor, is announced to lecture at St. George's Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening of next week, the 21st inst. We refer to Miss EMILY FAITHFULL; her lecture, it may be added, is under the auspices of the library committee of the Sons of St. George, for the benefit of their library, and her subject is "The Best Society: Our Book-Shelf."

Miss FAITHFULL began her work for the extension of the circle of remunerative occupation for women more than twenty years ago. She had been tasting, after a presentation at Court, some of the pleasures of London social life, when duties of a higher order commanded her attention. In 1860 it was that she set at work a company of female type-setters, and established the printing-office which authorizes her to announce herself as "Printer in Ordinary to the Queen." In 1863, she began the issue of *The Victoria Magazine*, and five years later she began her career as a lecturer. England is not fruitful of such women; the social conditions and opinions that have so far equalized the opportunities of the sexes in this country, are very different from those that rule abroad.

EVEN larger than the charitable legacies of the three New York millionaires, recently alluded to, are those of Mr. HENRY SEYBERT, of

Philadelphia, whose death occurred a few days ago. The public bequests of his will amounted to about \$1,250,000, of which a full million are to be used to found two institutions,—one for the care and education of boys, and the other of girls. The University of Pennsylvania gets two gifts of sixty thousand dollars each,—the first to endow a chair of mental philosophy, and the other to endow a ward in the hospital. Coupled with the gift for the professorship, is a stipulation that the incumbent of the chair shall make an impartial investigation of modern spiritualism,—a condition to which the trustees agreed after due consideration, being willing that such a member of the faculty as they should place in the chair should make, in good faith, the inquiry which Mr. SEYBERT desired.

The benefactions of Mr. SEYBERT deserve particular mention, because they cover very large sums. Philadelphia—and the same might be said of other cities, for that matter,—has not been very familiar with such liberality.

THE Methodist Episcopal Annual Conference of the Delaware and the "Eastern Shore" of Maryland Peninsula has just been in session at Cambridge,—a charming old place close by the Chesapeake,—and has passed resolutions on the subject of vote-selling. The preamble recites that "it is currently reported and generally believed that a large body of voters in our Conference territory have been from time to time on sale to the highest bidder, and that corrupt men have not hesitated to offer a price, and many have sold themselves;" and the resolutions, therefore, sharply condemn the practice, declaring that "any member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who either sells, buys, or offers to sell or buy, a vote, ought to be expelled from the Church."

This emphatic deliverance is very creditable to the Conference; it is equally a credit to that body that it was manly and outspoken in declaring the existence of the evil practice. A large majority of the Methodist preachers of the Peninsula are earnest friends of reform in public affairs, and throw their influence on the right side of public and social questions.

#### "JACK'S" BONDAGE.

HON. MR. CANDLER, a representative in Congress from Boston, had before the House, during the recent session, a bill to sweep away the abuses practised on seamen through the prevalent system of paying advance wages. This is a subject which has long exercised the minds of "Jack's" friends, whether of his employers or of disinterested philanthropists. Probably the sailor would have had ampler safeguards thrown about him by the Legislatures, were it not for the isolated situation which he occupies. There is little to connect the forecabin with the Commonwealth. In these days of steam and telegraphs, the romance of the sea has almost wholly died out. There is no room for explorations when the channels of every port are buoyed out, the oceanic currents are mapped on the charts, and the avenues of marine commerce are lighted, if not by gas, at least by rather gigantic lanterns. Trade has banished adventure, and hence there are no more Smolletts and Marryatts to write tales of the sea. Simultaneously with the change in the romance of a sailor's life, and perhaps as a consequence, there has come a relative deterioration in the quality of the crews which man our vessels. At no remote period, it was the rule that the forecabin was filled with native Americans, each one of whom was animated with pride in his calling and a sense of responsibility for the success of the voyage. At times, "Jack" had his own venture on board, under charge of that obsolete officer, the supercargo. He also saw the way of advancement from the forecabin to the cabin open to good seamanship and faithfulness. Now, there is no passage from the bows to the quarter-deck, because the concentrations of trade have put it out of the power of the ordinary seaman to gain a footing there. Probably for this reason, native seamanship has declined, until not one in ten of a crew under our flag is of American birth. The same process has gone on in British commerce, and only one in five of a British crew is of native origin. The rest are a mixed race of Germans, Swedes, Danes, Italians, and even Chinese. Neither are these men of the same type as their predecessors; for the more ambitious men, no longer finding an opportunity for advancement on the seas, have been drawn away into other pursuits.

Besides this transfer of our marine to foreigners,—a change quite as momentous as any wrought by our registration laws,—the sailor can scarcely be said to have a settled home. He is usually away from his kindred, and, if care is taken to secure him the privilege of voting, the exigencies of commerce seldom permit him to be at the polling-booth on election days. With his ties of country, kindred and locality reduced to the lowest point compatible with being in the flesh, the seaman is correspondingly uninfluential in society, whether it be political, religious, or simply amicable. "Out of sight, out of mind;" that is the description of the sailor's ostracism.

One tie connects poor "Jack" with the industrial world, and that is his pay. But here is the point where some of the worst abuses of maritime life have fastened. As if it were not enough that the pay of a skilled seaman should be in the category of the lowest wages, what he does get is the object of the most unprincipled cupidity. The immediate

occasion of this cupidity is widely conceived to be advance wages. Whether this be the real occasion, could be told by the experiment of abandoning them. Since the system has long been denounced by the sailor's most disinterested friends as the chief source of his woes, one might wonder at the apathy with which Legislatures, merchants, and even "Jack," himself, regard any change, were it not for very substantial reasons for believing that the trouble lies deeper.

A glance at the method in which "Jack's" prosperity is throttled, will suffice to exhibit the problem. In earlier days, when bills of exchange were negotiated with difficulty, and when voyages were practical expatriations until the vessel anchored again in the port from which she took her charter, the practice was adopted of paying the seaman a fixed proportion of his wages on his signing the shipping contract. The advance was determined by the length of the proposed voyage, and its purpose was to enable the seaman to leave behind him something for the use of his family, as well as to procure an outfit for himself. When the sailor was discharged, he was paid off in full. Naturally prodigal, and aware that when his fortunes were spent he could repair them by shipping again, "Jack" was usually prone to compensate for his long confinement and strict discipline on board ship by unrestrained indulgence ashore. Very often, the port whence he sailed was not the place of his residence, and he had occasion for resort to some boarding-house. The boarding-house keeper was ready to furnish his seafaring guest with whatever indulgences his appetites craved and his purse would permit. Too often, he is not only a caterer to the throat, but a crimp as well. Acting as the sailor's friend and host, he often becomes the seaman's banker, and takes charge of "Jack's" deposit while the latter is on a carouse, which is usually at his landlord's bar. Of course, the sailor keeps no account, generally is not capable of it, and asks for none to be rendered him. In a few days, the boarding-house keeper announces that his guest's score at the bar has outrun his deposit, and, as "Jack" is hardly in a condition to seek a berth on board ship, his host kindly does this for him, taking his advance wages, partly on the pretext of wiping out the score and partly to pay himself commission for his trouble in shipping the sailor.

It is obvious that it is the boarding-house keeper's interest to get as many sailors into his establishment as possible, and as soon as they are discharged, while their money is still in hand; to keep them drunk, if he can, and to get rid of them by reshipping them as soon as he can secure for himself their advance wages on any pretext. As he is responsible to nobody but the seaman, and as "Jack" is proverbially an "easy goer," there is abundant room for a variety of rascally impositions. Often, "Jack" is not ashore more than a few days before his money is gone, and he, himself, shipped for a new voyage, and put aboard so drunk that he does not know, until the vessel has dropped down the stream, whither he is bound. As an example of the extent to which the nefarious practices of these landlords go, reference may be made to a statement which appeared last autumn in a New York daily newspaper. A private, named McGuire, was decoyed from the United States army in San Francisco, filled with liquor, put aboard an English ship in the harbor, and informed, when he came to himself, that he had agreed to go before the mast on a voyage to Cork. This man managed to fasten a letter to a piece of wood, and throw it on a passing steamer, so that information reached his officers, and they secured his release through the British consulate. But our contemporary ventures to suggest the operations of these press-gangs as an explanation of the frequent disappearance of United States soldiers from San Francisco, without leaving a trace behind them. Of course, they are put down as deserters, and few of them dare to return to the army or their friends.

In nearly every port, the boarding-house keepers have control of the whole business of shipping. They are leagued together to hinder competition, and seldom can a vessel get a crew, except by their agency. As long ago as 1869, in a case tried before him to recover moneys illegally paid as shipping fees, Judge Pierce said, in his charge in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia: "I have always been of the opinion that the port of Philadelphia was a free port; but the evidence elicited in this trial shows me that I was mistaken. It seems that there is one organization here that controls the merchant, the master and the sailor, and prevents other men from engaging in a business lawful in itself. Gentlemen of the jury, I hesitate not to say, that, if these men were presented for criminal conspiracy against the interests of the port of Philadelphia, I would instruct a grand jury to find a bill against them." With shameless audacity, this same organization has recently been engaged in getting up petitions to Congress against Mr. Candler's bill, purporting to emanate from the sailors, themselves. They are signed by the inmates of sailors' boarding-houses,—by poor fellows dependent on their landlords for shelter and food, and whose future employment is controlled by the same parties. This system of dealing with sailors exists all over the world. The English Government provides against some of the mischief by requiring its seamen in foreign ports to be paid off before the British consul, and so no agent can pretend to act for them.

There is one protection for seamen in foreign ports, but it is rendered useless in many cases. It is the law requiring the masters of vessels to ship their crews for the round voyage, so that they cannot be



discharged without their consent in foreign ports. But the master finds it to his interest to release the ship from the board and wages of his seamen while in port; and so he connives at the efforts of landlords and shipping agents to bring about the sailor's discharge, in order that he may be paid off where they can get control of his wages.

Whether any material advantage would accrue from the abolition of advance wages, depends on the question whether the seaman is any less liable to imposition with all his wages paid at once, or with his pay divided into two instalments. In either event, he receives in port precisely the same sum, whether it be his earnings for an entire voyage, or part past and part advance wages; in the latter case, the two payments are equal to the wages of a single trip paid in arrears. It is held that the shipping agent would be less able to extort illegal fees, if the sailor's money were all paid directly into his hands when sober. But this turns again on the question of "Jack's" prodigality. The men who prey upon him base their operations on the seaman's well-known character quite as much as upon any mischievous usage of commerce. They would still have this to go upon, no matter what legislation may attempt.

However, the revised statutes of the United States have been made to interpose, and they enact a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars for each extortion of illegal fees from any person seeking employment on board ship. In a case which recently arose in New York before the circuit court, while the jury gave an instantaneous verdict against the extortioners, Judge Wallace ordered a new trial, on the ground that the statutes only referred to American ships. As nearly all American-owned vessels in the foreign trade sail under the British flag, on account of our registry laws, a very large part of the seamen in that port are not protected by the statute. Moreover, Judge Wallace in his order commented on the loose phraseology of the law, whereby it was doubtful as to how action should be begun or the penalty inflicted. For this confusion there is really no excuse, and practically it debars seamen from protection.

Doubtless, the sailor is victimized to the point of a loss of personal liberty, and much remains to be done for him; but no scheme will emancipate him which does not provide for respectable environments and elevation of character.

#### POOLE'S "INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE."\*

It would be difficult to overestimate the value of periodical literature. From the days when the *Quarterly Review*, with Gifford at its head, *Blackwood's Magazine*, edited by Wilson, and the *Edinburgh Review*, controlled by Jeffrey, were the great dictators in English literature, to the present day, when so many of our most distinguished public men take the public into their confidence through the medium of magazines and reviews, these have exercised a great and steadily increasing influence on public opinion. It was the *Edinburgh Review* that first introduced Macaulay to public notice and made Carlyle famous. In *Fraser's*, Thackeray found a medium, denied him elsewhere, for the publication of those initial sketches which proved his stepping-stone to popular favor; and "Sartor Resartus," after having been refused by half a dozen publishers, was given a publication which, through the quick appreciation of an American public, led to the recognition and establishment of its author as one of the most original and suggestive thinkers of the day. In the *Westminster Review*, again, John Stuart Mill first ventilated his ideas on philosophy and life, and George Eliot plumed her wings for nobler flights in regions "unattempted yet in prose or rhyme." Finally, periodicals have this advantage over less ephemeral and more pretentious forms of literature,—that they more faithfully reflect the very spirit of their times, the development of thought and science, and the ever-shifting currents of cultivated opinion and sentiment, besides including a vast variety of subjects that faithfully reflect, as no other kind of literature does, the infinite complexities of human thought and life. In these periodicals—and, of course, reference is made to the best reviews only,—is treasured the ripest thought of the finest intellects of their age,—expressed, too, with a suggestive freshness and spontaneity which are sometimes wanting in the more elaborate and carefully prepared productions of the same authors.

Unfortunately, until very recently, this vast and unspeakably rich accumulation of intellectual wealth was practically locked up in a way that made it all but inaccessible. A few periodicals were enterprising enough to furnish their own indices; but the vast majority had, and, so far as they individually are concerned, still have, none. A writer, who wished to collect material for some work, knew not where to look. He might know that valuable articles from distinguished pens had been written, years back, in some magazine or magazines; but how and where to find them he did not know. It was to supply this want, to furnish a general index to periodical literature which would enable one at a moment's notice to lay his finger on different articles, scattered, it

may be, through a score of periodicals, all bearing on one particular subject, that Mr. William F. Poole, librarian of the public library of Chicago, initiated and carried to a brilliant issue the work which now lies before us, and which will remain a monumental testimony to his own genius and industry, and to those of his faithful and willing collaborators. How this great work originated, and by what agencies it has been piloted to a successful completion, may be related in a few sentences.

So far back as 1848, when a student in Yale College, and connected with the library of one of its literary societies, Mr. Poole, in order to aid himself and his fellow-students in their studies, and especially in the preparation of essays on given subjects, indexed the various reviews and magazines in the library with which he was connected, and arranged the references under their respective topics. His manuscript was soon in great demand, and in course of time became so frayed and dog-eared, that, in order to save it from falling or being fingered into pieces, Mr. Poole was forced to print it,—which he did, under the title of "Index to Subjects Treated in the Reviews and Other Periodicals" (New York, 1848, octavo, 154 pages). Of this he published five hundred copies, which, being rapidly taken by the different colleges, soon disappeared, and ultimately became so scarce that Mr. Poole was greatly surprised, some twenty years later, to discover one, much the worse for wear, in the reading-room of the British Museum. The success attendant on his first efforts encouraged Mr. Poole to continue his work, with the result that in 1853 he published his "Index to Periodical Literature," containing six times as much matter as the first. Of this, one thousand copies were printed, and so quickly sold as soon to be rare and in special demand.

For twenty years, however, its author remained silent, until, in October, 1876, at the first meeting of the American Library Association in Philadelphia, in response to an urgent requisition for a new index, Mr. Poole proposed the preparation of one, using that of 1853 as a foundation, on the basis of co-operation. No individual person or library could successfully carry through so great an undertaking; and, if it were to be done, it must be by the gratuitous aid of many. As to expenses, Mr. Poole gallantly undertook the entire responsibility, and, the plan being agreed to, he prepared lists of periodicals worthy of being indexed, which he sent to each library interested, in order to have them checked and the periodicals possessed by each marked. These returned, Mr. Poole distributed the work equitably, according to the importance of each library, and so the work began. In October, 1877, the undertaking received at least a moral impetus from the Library Association of the United Kingdom, when Mr. Poole visited England, as one of a delegation of American librarians, to attend the first international conference of librarians in London, and to ask their help in getting up his index. Our English cousins, after considerable deliberation, approved the plan; and though, owing to their having entered on the work considerably after their American collaborators, and to other causes, the results of their co-operation cannot be definitely measured as yet, there is little doubt that the first supplement of the index—which supplements are to be issued periodically,—will bear abundant evidence of the energy and industry of the English librarians. Altogether, some fifty libraries have joined in the scheme, and with all it has been emphatically a labor of love.

So much for the history of the work; and now a word or two as to its character and contents. In size, the index comprises 1,442 pages, containing exhaustive references to two hundred and thirty-nine periodicals, with a preface by Mr. Poole, which is a model of terse, simple, modest composition, and an admirably arranged chronological conspectus of the serials indexed. The value of such a work, not only to the literary and professional man, but to the student and general reader, is incalculable. Suppose the subject on which one wishes to be informed is "Mormonism." He has but to turn to that heading, and he will find references to nearly fifty articles in different periodicals, many of them containing the generalized results of extensive individual reading, and sub-references to original sources of information. It only remains to add, as to the work itself, that it is beautifully gotten up, clearly printed, and carefully read, and, as to its author, that it will give Mr. Poole a unique and enviable immortality so long as English literature endures. With himself and his assistants, it has been purely a matter of "all for love and nothing for reward;" and, when regard is had for the prodigious character of the undertaking, necessitating a perusal of 6,205 volumes, and resulting in over two hundred and fifty thousand references, one has hardly words in which to express his thanks to the men who have carried to a successful issue what is not only a great national, but international, undertaking.

#### THE PROPOSED REGULATION OF PLUMBING.

THE least understood portion of the construction of a house is that which is executed by the plumber. To almost everyone unconnected with the building trade, plumbing is a mystery,—a matter of pipes, pans, traps and syphons, all of which either do not act, or act inversely. The medical fraternity have been awakened by the researches of scientists into the knowledge that not only do the emanations from defective sewers and closets bring about a low state of health in those exposed to them, thus rendering the organism more susceptible to

\* "An Index to Periodical Literature." By William Frederick Poole, LL.D., Librarian of the Chicago Public Library. Third Edition, Brought Down to 1882, with the Assistance, as Associate Editor, of William J. Fletcher [Etc.]. Pp. 1,442. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

disease, but that the germs of diseases of epidemic type are carried by sewer gas and sewerage from infected localities to places which would otherwise be untainted.

Stirred up by this knowledge, physicians preach sanitary reform, yet from the nature of the case are powerless to practise it. It is from those occupied in house construction that the reform should come; that is, from architects, builders and plumbers, themselves.

For the existing deficiencies the plumber is not altogether to blame; nay, there are many among his craft who do their work as well as they possibly can. Putting aside all the results of error caused by ignorant plumbers, and omissions made by dishonest ones,—putting aside, also, the faults of contractor and architect,—there is left the proven fact that the whole system of “canalization,” as it called on the continent of Europe, is a bad one, and can never be made to yield entirely satisfactory results. Many thoughtful minds, architects, plumbers, sanitary engineers, have long been working to make the system perfect, but have failed. All traps yet made will, under certain circumstances, allow the return of sewer gas; all complex systems of pipes are liable to derangement; all patented closets will get out of order.

But our civilization has got into the habit of using canalization, and it will need, probably, hundreds of years to learn a better method. Meantime, it is necessary that something be done, that efforts be made to get aid of as many as possible of the disadvantages of the system, and, above all, that stringent regulations shall prevent all tampering with the health of the community from sordid motives or from sheer ignorance.

To effect this, it is proposed to pass an ordinance governing the plumbing and house-drainage of the city of Philadelphia, and a committee of twenty-one—seven physicians, seven architects and seven plumbers,—has for some time been engaged in drawing up such an ordinance. Their work is now almost completed, and awaits the approval of the municipal councils. Boston, New York and Brooklyn have already their plumbing laws, and these have been kept in view by the gentlemen of the Philadelphia committee, who have, however, incorporated into their draft provisions not contained in either of them. Among the proposed regulations are the following: Every house or building must be separately connected with the sewer; house drains must be of iron or of vitrified glazed pipes, trapped inside the house, near the front wall, the trap to have an inlet for fresh air; soil and waste pipes to be of iron, and to be extended upwards at least two feet above the highest part of the roof; all drains, soil pipes and waste pipes to be, as far as possible, exposed to view; every water-closet, sink-basin, waste-tray, bath, etc., to be separately trapped close to the fixture; every such trap to have an air-pipe of one and a half inches, or greater, bore; and no waste-pipe from a refrigerator, or other place where provisions are stored, to be connected with a drain or soil pipe.

The substitution of iron for the more expensive and more dangerous lead, as the material of soil and drain pipes, will more than counterbalance the additional expense to householders caused by the liberal introduction of air-pipes to prevent what is called the “siphonage,” or reverse action, of traps. Iron is recommended by some as a substitute for terra-cotta piping on the inside of buildings, both on account of the liability of the latter to leak at the joints, and because of the ruptures to which it is subjected through the settlement of the wall through which it passes. The latter evil can be remedied by the construction of an arched opening for the passage of the pipe, and it is not improbable that the use of terra-cotta will be permitted in certain cases.

The position for the drain trap, *inside* of the house, is open to objection. In the city streets, where the dwellings abut upon the sidewalks, and basements exist, it is difficult to arrange for an accessible trap outside of the house; but in suburban localities, where the houses have garden-plots in front, a better place for the trap would be at the bottom of a dry well built for the purpose in the garden.

The authorities will, however, have the power to deal with any special cases that may arise, as it is most probable, that, after the passage of this ordinance, no plumber will be permitted to carry on his business, unless duly registered, and full plans and specifications of the work to be done must in every case be submitted to those authorities.

W. N. L.

#### THE NEW TARIFF.—OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

IT would be most interesting, and I think equally important, now that Congress has passed at one session a civil service reform bill and a revised tariff law, to trace the connection which really exists between the two. The weakness of the movement for reform in the civil service has been largely on account of its vague and indefinite propositions, and the omission of statesmen and writers to fix a starting-point for its practical administration. Let me point out here the opportunity now opened to remedy this, and also the great importance to the country of availing itself of the advantages which can be secured through a thoroughly efficient civil service.

The new tariff law, having been made with more consistency, in many

respects, than the one now in force, will render the administration of custom-house affairs much more easy, and likewise pave the way for a more correct system of classification, enumeration, weighing, counting and calculation, than has hitherto prevailed. Many of the *ad valorem* duties now levied have been changed to specific rates, and definitions follow the enumerations in almost all possible cases; so that the appraiser will not possess that boundless power which he has previously enjoyed, and the expression that “the appraiser makes the tariff laws,” can no longer be used. But, notwithstanding these so-called “iron-clad” provisions many opportunities for evasion and confusion will continue to exist without a possibility of prevention, except from the integrity of the customs officials, coupled with an intelligence only to be gained by long experience and such training as the circumstances may demand. For example, if goods are dutiable specifically in pounds, the weighmaster and his assistants have very grave responsibilities; if they are enumerated in various quantities requiring counting, here, again, the accuracy and fidelity of the examiner are called into play. If the goods are composed of different textile materials, as silk, woollen, cotton and flax, the examiner is called on to adjudicate the value of the quantity present of each one of these component parts with the number of threads to the square inch. In this case, he has a still higher responsibility than in the two preceding; and, in assessing the duty, skill, fidelity and experience must undoubtedly go hand in hand.

It is believed that at the principal custom-houses of the country, as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, the staff or corps of the appraisers are competent men, and evasion under ordinary circumstances is extremely difficult; but, as the ports of entry are so numerous, and in many of them there are unskilled and ignorant officials, it is not possible to administer the tariff law with that precision and exactness that is so necessary.

In the chemical schedule (A), as fixed by the new act, much more depends on the skill of the examiner than in any of the other schedules, as here he has neither form, physical appearance nor texture to guide him; hence, notwithstanding the descriptive clauses and provisions against fraud, unless he is a man thoroughly trained, it will be impossible to prevent evasions of the most serious character. Especially, in view of the reduced rates of duties that will now apply to many of these manufactures, a new system is most necessary. It is, therefore, more incumbent than ever on the Treasury Department to instruct the customs officials, and to devise every possible caution against fraud, and also to provide every custom-house in the country, of any magnitude, with a skilled chemist and physicist of acknowledged ability, who shall have passed examination at some leading college or institution of learning, and whose moral character shall be thoroughly vouched for. Above all, these appointments should have no political connection. These men become the guardians of the rights of vast numbers of established interests, and should be worthy of their trusts. It will not be sufficient for the port of New York or Boston, or the leading points, to possess competent men; the other ports of entry should have the same safeguards.

In view of these facts, it is necessary that each industry, according to the schedule of the tariff under which it is classed, should prepare, and place in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, such explanatory remarks and suggestions on the administration of the new law as may assist the Government in formulating the proper regulations for the enforcement of the act. It is believed by competent experts that under the existing law but two-thirds of the duties are collected. It is not possible for anyone outside of the Government service to trace these errors or frauds to their sources; but, as this statement is made by those in Government employ, the truth of the assertion cannot well be doubted. The fact seems to exist that customs evasions are of larger extent and more serious consequences than is popularly supposed. The manner of accomplishing them is not known to laymen; and this fact should be a weighty and additional reason for the Treasury Department to issue carefully revised instructions to the customs officials.

It would seem that this country had been drifting into the condition of the South American republics, where merchants openly state, as we are given to understand, that one-half of the duties assessed go to the Government and the other half to the officials. It is this system, prevailing so largely in the countries spoken of, that prevents the exportation of American goods to them, as merchants who have endeavored to supply these countries with articles at a lower price than that at which they could be elsewhere bought, have found, upon receipt of account sales, that after duties are paid the returns are such as to show the business unprofitable and undesirable. The English and German houses have accustomed themselves to the manners and methods of these countries, and are enabled to supply the goods and reap the illegitimate advantages from the business, provided the customs officials receive the profits to which they may possibly think themselves entitled, from the long continuance of the custom of peculation.

We have here a good starting-point for the Civil Service Reform. Those in favor of it need no longer strike out wildly from the platform of an association dealing aimless and easily avoided blows. They have, in the case presented, an object worthy of their best efforts. Let them begin by giving ear to these suggestions, and follow them up by vigorous



efforts to cure the evils. Then will Civil Service Reform take on a tangible form; young men of culture and parts may, under this revision of the two acts, receive their just opportunity in the employ of the Government; and, this system once inaugurated, the service will be constantly furnished, by special preparation and study, with the capable officers that may be required for this important work. At present young men find no encouragement in Government service, and the idea is never entertained, in the preparation for a life's work, of including any special training for this purpose. Surely, this would be a great advance, and one which can be more easily attained, than the breaking down in mere clerical positions of the political appointments. The Government requires skill and fidelity in the discharge of its duties, and cannot obtain them, except by the course indicated, and by the dismissal of merely political considerations. This system should be adopted to prevent the curtailment of the revenue, and to save the Republic from lapsing into the condition of those countries where official integrity has been abandoned and commerce can flourish only by becoming a party to fraud on the Government.

### THE DRAMA.

#### BOKER'S "FRANCESCA DA RIMINI."

THE succès d'estime which Mr. George H. Boker's "Francesca da Rimini" met upon its production, six months ago, before a public familiar with the literary and artistic merits of the work, and full of kindly feeling for the author, has been followed by a wide and genuine popularity, at once flattering to him and creditable to the taste of the audiences.

It is unnecessary to say—except as the introduction to some further observations,—that the modern versions of this great tragic episode are all reproductions of Dante's story, and depend for their interest on the introduction of details of which the original is almost painfully void. Of these reproductions, Mr. Boker's must be assigned rank as the best; and, when we call to mind his predecessors in the work, he needs no higher praise. The first important modern version of the story was the tragedy by Silvio Pellico, which appeared in 1819, and which had a moderate success on the Italian stage. It appealed, in a degree, to the national taste, but never attracted attention in the world of literature across the Alps. Leigh Hunt followed, with his "Story of Rimini," in which the finished versification and brilliant imagery are almost, but not quite, sufficient to cover up the artificiality of his characters and the inanity of their occasional discourse. The librettists have handled the theme with a license generally in inverse proportion to their poetic instinct; and yet, in spite of all the variations and the lack of genius, insight, or even ordinary delicacy, in treatment, the story will never lose its hold, because it touches the very depths of tragic and romantic interest, and would still do so, were it shorn of every extraneous detail and confined to the action of the three central characters alone.

When Mr. Boker wrote his "Francesca," nearly thirty years ago, Boccaccio's commentary on Dante and a few vague and fanciful versions by old Italian chroniclers were the only sources of history on the subject. Silvio's tragedy showed not the slightest acquaintance with the annals of the two historic families with whose fate it deals; and Leigh Hunt had not yet decided which of the two or three *dénouements* he had at different times adopted, ought to stand, as most in accord with what were supposed to be the facts of the case. There was an opportunity, such as is not often found in the world of literature, for original treatment of an old and oft-told story; and, in spite of the difficulties of the task, Mr. Boker did it so well that his play will, in all probability, be finally and permanently accepted as the most satisfactory version of the romance which it embodies. Dante's few lines owe their power, and, in no small degree, their immortality, to the strong appeal which the almost total absence of detail makes to the imagination of the reader. In a dramatic adaptation of the story, abundant details in development of a strongly marked plot are essential; and it was in this direction that Mr. Boker achieved his success. He gave a local habitation and a name to the shadows of character and incident which drift, pale and obscure, through Dante's mysterious verses; and he has thus infinitely enlarged the circle of those who read or hear with delight one of the world's immortal romances.

The prediction that the present play will stand as the accepted popular version of the story of "Francesca," need provoke no criticism as to the historical accuracy of the work. When Mr. Boker wrote, it was supposed that research had exhausted itself, and that nothing more was to be known than had been known for five hundred years. Leigh Hunt was the only adaptor who made any pretence of historical accuracy; and it appears that he did not learn enough of the case to know whether he was accurate or not. It was not until nearly twenty years after Mr. Boker's tragedy was written, that facts and dates were established by antiquarian research which put an entirely new phase on the story of the lovers of Rimini, and not only blot out its romance, but rob their crime of what the lawyers would call its "extenuating circumstances." Dr. Luigi Tonini, of Rimini, has shown, by proof which historical critics have accepted without question, that Giovanni Malatesta (the *Lanciotto* of Mr. Boker's tragedy,) was married to Francesca in 1275, and

slew her and his brother Paolo certainly not less than eight, and probably ten, years thereafter; that Paolo, himself, although a younger brother, was married in 1269, six years before Francesca's marriage, and probably sixteen years before the tragedy; and that Paolo had a number of children by his own wife, and Giovanni and Francesca at least one child, a daughter, who survived both her parents. The probabilities are that Paolo, known as "*Il Bello*," was actually sent as envoy to bring Francesca from Ravenna, though he had been six years married, and that he then inspired the passion which afterward resulted in long-continued and revolting infidelity, avenged through the double murder. It has long been settled that Dante was not a contemporary of Francesca's father, and that his visit to Ravenna took place thirty years or more after the tragedy. His patron was the Guido da Polenta known in history as "*Novello*," Francesca's nephew and the grandson of her father, who was known as Guido "*Minore*." In fixing Dante at Ravenna during Francesca's life, Mr. Boker but followed the accepted notion of the day when his play was written; and no less careful a student of history than Carlyle has fallen into the same error, and hypothetically pictures Francesca dandled on the poet's knee. In the acting edition of Mr. Boker's play, the anachronism is omitted.

But, in spite of the evil features which the case assumes in the dry light of historical truth, people have accepted it as it has been handed down in poetry and romance; and the world's inveterate sympathy has fixed definite limits to the acceptance of new details, and will tolerate nothing which robs the story of its pathos and cuts the two unfortunate lovers off from the tenderness and pity of which they have been for ages the most conspicuous objects. Mr. Boker's version meets all the conditions of true dramatic treatment; and he has been exceptionally fortunate in having his piece produced by Mr. Lawrence Barrett and his company with rare ability. The tableaux combine more of artistic taste and strong dramatic effect than those of any contemporaneous drama that has appeared on the American stage. The motive of the tragedy is, of course, *Lanciotto's* morbid sensitiveness to his own defects of person, his suspicion and subsequent furious jealousy, aroused by the malignity of the fool, *Pepe*, whose mischief-making in the early part of the play seems rather gratuitous, but leads up, finally, to the point of intensest dramatic interest,—that where *Pepe* attempts to stab *Lanciotto*. He uses the dagger which he stole from *Paolo*, and which was a gift from *Lanciotto* to his brother; and, when the dagger is wrested from the fool's hand, and he falls, mortally wounded, he breathes out the infamous lie that *Paolo* hired him to assassinate *Lanciotto*, and he points to the dagger, which *Lanciotto* recognizes, as the proof of the falsehood. It would be hard to imagine anything more clever than the handling of this particular incident. The murder of the lovers merely completes the story, and is, of course, discounted in the mind of every spectator; but the entire scene is most carefully studied, and displays some of the very best acting of the play. In the last interview with *Paolo*, before entering the church to be wed, Miss Wainwright, who takes the part of *Francesca* most creditably, gives a bit of intense though repressed emotional acting, which is, from an artistic point of view, perhaps the best thing in the performance. Of Mr. Barrett's uniform excellence, it is unnecessary to speak in detail. The piece is produced with such fidelity to historical requirements in setting and costume, that criticism is almost disarmed. It ought not to be necessary, however, to remind Mr. Barrett, who has played so often the rôle of a famous cardinal, that "the purple," as a complete and distinctive costume, was unknown for at least two centuries after the tragedy at Rimini; so that a prelate of that rank, had one chanced to be at Ravenna, would have dressed in soberer colors.

### GOLGOTHA.

ALONE I stand upon the sacred height,  
Where erst, at noon, the night its mantle flung  
O'er the Divine Humanity that hung  
To brutal gaze exposed. The conscious light  
To sudden blindness withered at the sight  
Of mortal pangs from wounds immortal wrung;  
The earth her gates sepulchral open swung,  
Impatient for the soul's descending flight  
To her expectant shades. O, Calvary!  
Again the dripping darkness crowns thy brow,  
And I (as then, to His all-seeing mind,) weep 'mid the general gloom. O! let me be,  
As in those hours of anguish, hidden now  
In shades of death, the light of life to find.

Baltimore, March 23.

JOHN B. TABB.

### LITERATURE.

#### MR. FROUDE'S "SHORT STUDIES."

MR. FROUDE is a writer of startling contrasts. Brilliant but cynical, terse but extravagant, picturesque but insincere, he is an example nearly unique of all that an essayist ought and ought not to be. Scholars have long since formed their estimate of him, and, if

any further demonstration of the justice of the estimate were needed, the present volume ("Short Studies on Great Subjects." By James Anthony Froude, M. A. Fourth Series. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons,) would surely furnish it. To him who reads for intellectual entertainment, rather than for instruction, the book will be a delight; to others, it will be something worse than a disappointment. We say "worse," because it does not show consistency, even in disappointing. Thus, while the papers on the "Life and Times of Thomas Becket" are so crowded with misstatements and biased judgments as to be practically valueless, the letters on the "Oxford Counter-Reformation" present a remarkable example of lucidity, and, viewed in their entirety, constitute a model historical essay. Indeed, in the considerable body of literature which the Tractarian movement has evoked, it would be difficult to find so complete and judicious a statement of the whole case as that which Mr. Froude here furnishes; and certainly we should seek in vain for a more polished manner or a more elegant style. The picture of the Church of England, fifty years ago, is drawn with a master hand. Keble, Pusey, Newman, stand out as living, breathing realities, rather than as the lay figures in a dull narrative. Especially when he comes to speak of Cardinal Newman, does Mr. Froude enchain the reader's interest and awaken him to a sense of the splendid abilities which were thrown into the Oxford Catholic revival. Just what was the condition of Newman's mind,—or, more exactly, just how far his convictions had carried him towards Rome, at the time when he published his famous "Apologia,"—is a question which Mr. Froude wisely makes no direct attempt to solve. Indeed, it is more than probable that Newman, himself, could not solve it. The times were in a state of ferment; a long period of ecclesiastical conservatism had at last induced a natural reaction; the conditions of university life and thought were ripe for a change. The most superficial observer could see that theology and politics alike invited innovation; the Radicals more than ever desired to strike a decisive blow at what they deemed the antiquated notions of Toryism. Oxford became suddenly aware of an impending danger, and demanded something "deeper and truer than satisfied the last century." Whether the adoption of a gorgeous ritual as the accompaniment of liturgical enrichment, and the revival of practices which had long ago been banished as Romish, were to be regarded as steps towards depth and truth, was a question which apparently did not present itself to the minds of the Tractarians. There is probably no exaggeration in the statement that "the neo-Catholic youths thought themselves especially clever, and regarded Low Churchmen and Liberals as fools." At all events, those who led the movement worked in a congenial soil, and Newman, at least, seems to have been actuated by none but the sincerest motives. So far from being insidious or seeking to veil his real purpose, he is described as "the most transparent of men. He told us what he believed to be true. He did not know where it would carry him. . . . He was interested in everything which was going on in science, in politics, in literature. Nothing was too large for him, nothing too trivial, if it threw light upon the central question, what man really was, and what was his destiny."

Eloquent as the tribute here paid to Newman is, it appears to be justified by the sequel of his life. Whether or not it was just to describe the Anglican Church as having a Catholic prayer-book, an Armenian clergy and Calvinistic articles, the evident fact remains that the author of that extraordinary "Tract XC." was profoundly impressed with a want of consistency in the Establishment as it then existed. He rose in wrath, and battled like an intellectual giant. Sincerity of purpose being granted, it is really a matter of small importance whether he broke directly for the ranks of Rome, or was irresistibly led into them by a series of logical sequences. He measurably accomplished his purposes, and in reviewing that accomplishment we may safely pass over any inquiry into the mental processes whereby the work was carried forward.

Mr. Froude, in his final letter, gives a clear insight into his own views of the revival, and sums up in a most satisfactory manner the origin and meaning of the movement.

Passing to the other studies, we are compelled to speak with greater reserve. As to the long essay on Becket, the best that can be said is that it was a mistake to write it, a pity to publish it, and a blunder to reprint it. The censure which it received when published in the pages of *The Nineteenth Century* was fully justified, and its reproduction at this time only adds to the bad odor attaching to the author as a historian. Nor does the manifest distortion of fact become any more palatable because of an unusual beauty of diction. The prime factor in historical narrative is truth; and, when this is lacking, or so presented as to appear something else, no amount of verbal perfection in the composition can atone for the central vice.

The paper on "Origen and Celsus" is at once an exposition of what is termed style, and an illustration of an artificial method of presentment. Nothing could be finer, in its way, than the analogy between the growth of the forest-tree gathering so large a portion of its nutriment from the air, and the spiritual life fed and nourished upon ideas. And, again, nothing could be more misleading than the manner in which the arguments of *Celsus* are quoted with comment outwardly condemnatory, but really so weak as to leave upon the reader's mind an

impression of their cogency! The replies of *Origen* are, indeed, said to be unanswerable; but we seek in vain for such a specific statement of them as shall serve to counteract the effect of the terrible arraignment of Christianity which has gone before. Hence, the thoughtful reader finishes the article with a sense of unrest. If the conditions of his faith have been altered, the alteration has been in the wrong direction; if, on the other hand, he finds the pagan propositions untenable, such a conclusion is reached through the reader's own powers of ratiocination, and not by the help of Mr. Froude.

So, too, in the short essay on "A Cagliostro of the Second Century," the literary dilettante will feel the subtle charm of the author's manner, but the judicious student will be forced to the conclusion that here, as ever, Mr. Froude is an untrustworthy guide. It is in "Cheneys and the House of Russell," reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*, that the most picturesque bits of description are to be found,—not as the expression of fantastic and warped ideas, but as the setting forth of those scenes and incidents in the presentation of which Mr. Froude is at his best. There is a charm in such paragraphs as this: "Evidently the sky means mischief. Black thunder clouds pile up to windward, and heavy drops continue falling. But there is a break in the south as I walk back by the bank; a gleam of sunshine spans the valley with a rainbow, and an actual May-fly or two sails by . . . ." Or this: "The storm has passed away; the dripping trees are sparkling in the warm and watery sunset. Back, then, to our inn, where dinner waits us, the choicest of our trout, pink as salmon, with the milky curd in them, and no sauce to spoil the delicacy of the flavor. Then bed, with its lavender-scented sheets and white curtains, and sleep, sound sweet sleep, that loves the country village and comes not near a London bedroom."

The volume of studies closes with a short allegory, entitled "A Siding at a Railway Station," wherein an excellent moral is enveloped in much pleasant irony. Some of us may be inclined to wonder why the pedlar who put a rind upon a grindstone and sold it as a cheese, must be represented as an American; but we shall laugh good-naturedly, all the same, and, perhaps, feel thankful that Mr. Froude has thought well to close his volume of improbabilities in so light a vein.

FRANCIS H. WILLIAMS.

WENDLING'S ANSWER TO INGERSOLL.—Of the many answers to the assaults of Colonel Robert Ingersoll on our national religion, that by Hon. George R. Wendling ("Ingersollism from a Secular Point of View." Chicago: Jansen, McClurg and Co.,) is probably the most effective. Mr. Wendling writes, in the prefatory note: "I am neither a preacher nor the son of a preacher. I do not even know whether I am orthodox or not. I have never cared to know. I doubt if there be much practical piety about me." A person speaking from this position has manifest advantages in meeting Mr. Ingersoll. He is not embarrassed by anybody's interpretation of Christianity, nor bound to defend it with reference to any man's or Church's interpretation of it. He can fall back upon its historical and essential character, and insist that these shall be separated from accretions and excrescences. We do not think that Mr. Wendling has made the best use of this advantage in every case. He is not a man for fine and delicate discriminations. But he has a trenchant style, he is not abusive, and he makes his main points clearly. He sets Ingersollism over against Christianity, not with reference to what is called salvation, but the maintenance of stable and pure government, the rights of property, and the sanctity of home.

Mr. Wendling prefixes to his work a series of mottoes from Plutarch, Theodore Parker, Professor Huxley, etc. He might have improved the series greatly. We suggest Mr. Browning's lines, put into the mouth of the tyrant who has been plotting the destruction of a man he hates:

" . . . from marge to blue marge,  
The whole sky grew his targe,  
With the sun's self far visible boss;  
While an Arm ran across,  
Which the earth heaved beneath like a breast  
Where the wretch was safe prest!  
The man sprang to his feet,  
Stood erect, caught at God's skirts, and prayed!  
—So, I was afraid!

"THE WASHINGTON-IRVINE CORRESPONDENCE."—Mr. C. W. Butterfield, who is favorably known, among students of American history, by his "Crawford's Campaign Against Sandusky," his "Nicolet's Discovery of the Northwest," and by other similar works, has now made a new permanent contribution to our American historical literature ("Washington-Irvine Correspondence: Official Letters Which Passed Between Washington and General Irvine, Concerning Affairs in the West, from 1781 to 1783." By C. W. Butterfield. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.). In this volume, chronologically arranged and carefully annotated, are the letters which passed between Washington and Brigadier-General William Irvine, while the latter was in command at Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh), in 1781-1783, and published then in a handsome octavo volume of 436 pages. This correspondence, the bulk of which is official, is of great interest, as it deals exclusively with events occurring during the most critical period of our early national existence,



and is an important addition to the history of the Revolution. In addition to the letters that passed between Washington and Irvine, the work contains many on public matters which passed during the same years between General Irvine and a number of other army officers, and between him and several military commanders, and United States, State and county officials. The work contains in all more than two hundred and fifty letters, and these are all furnished with valuable illustrative notes. There is also an introduction, which gives in outline the history of the country west of the Allegheny Mountains, from the beginning of the Revolution to the time of the correspondence, and a biography of General Irvine based on the most authentic and reliable sources. The book, which is neatly printed and bound, contains a fine steel portrait of Washington from a Stuart picture, and one of General Irvine from a painting of B. Otis, after one by Robert Edge Pine.

"AN HONORABLE SURRENDER."—It is rather ungrateful in the author of this pretty story ("An Honorable Surrender." By Mary Adams. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons,) to point her moral by sarcasms at the expense of novels and novelists of the new school, personified in the person of her *Mr. Lawrence*, who writes novels, or, rather, studies, "with a fine, crisp, delicate style, a subtle, underlying vein of satire, an entire absence of plot, and a cool, direct, minute analysis of character," and who, through those fine, analytic qualities, fails to fill the rôle of hero, and has to give place to a straightforward young man with a kind heart and no intellectual pretensions to speak of; ungrateful, we say, because the work which satirizes is so strongly impressed with the characteristics satirized,—because, if "The Portrait of a Lady," and "A Modern Instance," and all their congeners, had never been written, "An Honorable Surrender" would probably have been a different book, and very possibly a much less pleasing and satisfactory one. This is not to say that there is any plagiarism in either style or story; the hero does not generally begin his sentences with "Ah!" the heroine does not always look at him for a moment without speaking, and the young girl and her best young man are allowed to marry and live happy ever afterwards, in the dear, good, old-fashioned way; but everything is saturated, notwithstanding, with the essence of the new school, and the book is, in its degree, analytic, subtle and microscopic, after the style which it appears to condemn. And the result of this is an extremely pleasing little novel, with moral enough to sweeten, and story enough to vivify, its characterizations. There is a good deal of millinery in it, and it might be considered unnecessary for the reader to know that the heroine at a certain crisis wore "a pale pink cotton dress, with black, broad-brimmed hat, and black belt, and drab lisle gloves fitting so closely as to show the shape of her fingernails;" but this, too, is a modern development of fiction. It would be impossible for this age to produce a Miss Austen, whose elaborately painted gallery of pictures give us no hint of costume, except *Fanny Price's* gold chain and *Catherine Morland's* spotted muslin. In the novel of to-day, millinery reigns triumphant.

SOUTH AMERICAN HISTORY.—Mr. Domingo F. Sarmiento, formerly representative of the Argentine Republic in this country, and now resident in his own, is the author of a work which must engage the attention of students of South American history. The first volume reaches us from Buenos Ayres ("Conflicts and Harmonies of the Races of America." By Domingo F. Sarmiento, author of "Civilization and Barbarism." Vol. I. S. Ostwald, Editor. Printed by D. Tufez. Buenos Ayres, 1883), and is a substantial volume of three hundred and eighty-three pages, octavo. The dedication is to Mrs. Horace Mann, with the wishes of the author to her of "Good Christmas Day and Happy New Year."

Mr. Sarmiento begins with a discussion of the question: "What is America?" and passes from that to his first chapter. This refers generally to American ethnology and to the ethnology of the Argentine Republic. Discussing several native races, the Quichua, Guarani and Araucani, he passes to the negro race and the mixtures, and describes the extinction of the negro race as a social element. In the second chapter he considers the institutions introduced by the Spaniards at the founding of their States in America, and the laws of Viscaya; and in the third deals with the Inquisition. Further chapters are devoted to Spain and the Spanish influence in America, to the great classes of immigrants who settled North America, and to the later history of the Spanish countries in South America. As to the Northern settlers, Mr. Sarmiento mentions the Pilgrims, the Quakers and the Cavaliers as those who "founded the institutions that rule the modern world."

The volume is well printed, and has a good index at the close. It is, perhaps we should say, in the Spanish, our title above being a translation.

#### MINOR NOTICES.

LINE upon line, and precept upon precept, are evidently necessary to impress upon the minds of the young the plain principles of hygiene; and to this end every treatise upon this subject, if inculcating sound precepts, must be made welcome by the world, even when it is only a slightly varying embodiment of well-established truths. "Hygiene for Girls" (By Ireneus P. Davis, M. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.,

has no especially novel views to offer to its readers; but it gives clear and rational statements of principles, which, like the moral law, need continual iteration to secure attention and obedience. But why "Hygiene for Girls," rather than for human beings in general? A discontented advocate of the co-equality of the sexes may inquire: "Are women sinners beyond men, against the laws of health?" It would seem so, for the list of offences peculiar to femininity is a formidable one. Tight-lacing (though strictures on that head, illustrated, of course, with comparisons between the figure of the Medicean Venus and that of a wasp-waisted lady, are, perhaps, a little obsolete), spotted veils, low-necked dresses, cosmetics, lack of exercise, etc., call forth admonitions which all hit straight at the weaker sex. To be sure, nothing is said about such trifles as excesses in eating and drinking, and the use or abuse of tobacco and alcohol. Those subjects are probably reserved for a future treatise on hygiene for boys. In the meantime, with all respect for the good work of Dr. Davis, we espay one serious omission in his list of things not to be done; he has failed to attack the insidious foe which lures our girls to waste of time, sedentary habits, and aversion to mental application, and has left it to some other hygienic reformer to inscribe on his banner the stirring legend: "Down with feminine fancy work!"

Our English cousins are continually taunting American authors and publishers with what they call our lack of sense of literary proportion, in that we give undue space in our press issues to matters of small consequence. But it is certain there are no greater offenders in that regard than the English, as anyone familiar with their books and periodicals knows very well. English voluminousness in writing is of an intolerable sort, and its insufficiency is very often no less tantalizing. In the January number of the London *Quarterly Review*, for example, (Philadelphia: Ferree & Co.,) there are a half-dozen of those interminable articles, which all reading people know of, that no American periodical could be induced to print, and which, if they should, the lively *Saturday Review* and its congeners would pronounce ill-proportioned. Here is a review, twenty-five pages long, of Sir A. Alison's "Autobiography;" while another article, on "American Novels," which professes to cover the whole ground, and to criticize the work of Charles Brockden Brown, W. Gilmore Simms, Sylvester Judd, Mrs. F. H. Burnett, G. W. Cable, Bret Harte, Henry James, W. D. Howells, and the author of "Democracy," is, all told, only fourteen pages in length. Of course, the criticism is of the most flimsy and inconclusive kind; but what of "proportion" in this case? The appearance of the article at all, however, is an indication of the necessity English criticism is under to recognize this fresh literary force. It has tried hard to ignore it, but to no purpose.

Mr. Henry T. Nicoll's "Landmarks of English Literature" is in some respects an adequate and satisfactory performance. The degree in which it will be approved depends on the ground that we think such a scheme should cover. If we are satisfied to allow that references to these "landmarks" are sufficient which tell us when and how the writers concerned flourished, and what was their effect on the growth of English literature, Mr. Nicoll's labors must be allowed to be fairly successful. He states at the outset that a volume of this size cannot pretend to give a full record of England's literary activity. That is a matter of course; yet Mr. Nicoll contrives to give the great points, to indicate the membership of the successive "schools" which have won popular favor,—to give, in fact, the "landmarks," than which he engages to do no more. The fault that may be found is with the critical portions, and, if the book is read for its criticisms, the effect may be disappointing. We prefer to take it as a record of fact; and as such we conceive it to have value. In covering, however hastily, such an enormous ground as this, there must be appearances of favoritism or neglect; but, taking this modest book as a whole, it deserves praise. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

We have seldom read a more painful book than Alphonse Daudet's "L'Évangéliste." It is unrelieved gloom. This writer has been called "the French Dickens;" but it is certain that "Boz" would never have become so popular as he was, if he had given himself to the morbid studies in which Daudet delights. "L'Évangéliste" tells a story of religious zeal and intolerance, so unnatural, depressing, and subversive of common human feeling, that the reader's patience is put to the test on every page, and he must have a strong mental stomach who can digest it at all. It develops a picture of French Protestantism, which, if true at all, must certainly be exceptional, and not characteristic. It has been stated that Daudet, on being taken to task for this book, declared that it was founded on facts connected with the experience of his own family. It may, therefore, be necessary to concede that such an episode as that of "L'Évangéliste" has really occurred in the history of the extreme side of the religious movement in France, outside the Catholic Church, and that the author is to that extent justified in making it the basis of a book; but the circumstances certainly cannot be accepted as more than an episode, historically, while, as a literary work, the story inflicts a painful labor upon the reader. (Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.)

Mr. James Otis has made a very substantial reputation as a writer of books for boys, and "Tim and Tip; or, the Adventures of a Boy and a Dog," (Harpers,) is one of his most engaging performances. Mr. Otis understands his audience perfectly. His books are full of incident, briskly and humorously narrated; and they ingeniously avoid preachiness, the while they teach lessons of honesty, manliness and endurance. They fully deserve their popularity, and can be commended to parents without reserve. "Tim and Tip" tells the story of a poor little orphan boy, who is treated so cruelly by his guardian that he is forced in self-defence to run away. He has some hard luck; but his good temper and eager helpfulness soon make him friends, and, despite the many appeals to the readers' feelings, the book is the reverse of morbid or disheartening. Some clever illustrations, by W. A. Rogers, materially help the interest.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

PRINCIPLES OF AGNOSTICISM APPLIED TO EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY. By Rev. John Andrews Harris. Pp. 128. \$0.75. Thomas Whittaker, New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)

A HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE CIVIL WAR. By John Bach McMaster. In five volumes. Volume I. Pp. 622. \$2.50. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

SELECT LETTERS OF PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY. ("Parchment Library" Series.) Pp. 250. \$1.25. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

THE RELATION OF CHRISTIANITY TO CIVIL SOCIETY. (Bohlen Lectures for 1882.) By Rev. Dr. Samuel Smith Harris. Pp. 222. \$1.25. Thomas Whittaker, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

THE LIFE OF LORD LAWRENCE. By R. Bosworth Smith, M.A. With maps and portraits. Two volumes. Pp. 1,050. \$5. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE. ("International Scientific" Series.) By George J. Romanes, M.A., F.R.S. Pp. 520. \$1.75. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

ENGLISH LITERATURE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By Thomas Sergeant Perry. Pp. 450. Harper & Brothers, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES. Seventeenth Edition, Revised for American Readers. Pp. 796. Harper & Brothers, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

TIM AND TIP; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF A BOY AND A DOG. By James Otis. Pp. 179. \$1.00. Harper & Brothers, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

MESSRS. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS have issued a book, which will, no doubt, attract more than ordinary notice, called "The Sacred Scriptures of the World." It is an expurgated edition of the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures for general, but more especially for family, use. The argument is that there is a great deal of irrelevant matter, genealogies, repetitions, etc., in these books, and that in a carefully condensed shape there will be a greater likelihood of their being read. We learn from the preface that the author (whose name for the present is withheld,) "has made it his main object to expurgate all improper, irrelevant, theologically or ethically unnecessary, and inadequately confirmed, parts" of the Scriptures. The selections from the ancient Persian, Egyptian, Hindu, Buddhist, Chinese, Grecian, Roman and Arabian Scriptures, which are included in the volume, give it additional value.

Mr. Frank R. Stockton has left Nice for Rome.——The veteran Dr. Charles Mackay is writing poems for the *Youth's Companion*, Boston.——Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix's six lectures on women will soon be published by the Appletons.——Mr. George Ticknor Curtis's "Life of James Buchanan" will be published by Harper & Bros., this spring.——Seven editions of Miss Cobbe's speculative "Peak in Darien" have already been published in America.——There is a great demand for "The Battle of the Moy," a late publication of Lea & Shepard's, an Irish "skit" after the manner of "The Battle of Dorking."

The new illustrated magazine to be started by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will be edited by Mr. Comyns Carr.——Mr. Swinburne has written a long and important poem on the death of Wagner.——Roquette, of Paris, has published a "Bibliographie et Iconographie des Œuvres d'Alfred de Musset."——Dr. Schliemann has in the press of Mr. John Murray, London, a volume describing his recent discoveries in the Troad, which may be expected during the coming spring.——Fourteen thousand copies of "John Inglesant" have been sold in England.——Mr. S. C. Hall is about to publish his "Recollections of a Busy Life."

The London *Academy* thinks that Mr. Browning's new volume, "Joco-Seria," will be acknowledged by his admirers, his critics and the public as his best production since "The Ring and the Book." Besides its interest metrically,—as containing two new departures on the part of the poet, one piece being in hexameters and pentameters, and three pieces being sonnets on humorous rabbinical subjects,—the volume is well varied in subject. "Ixion" is full of passion and power, "Cristina and Monaldeschi" of subtle analysis of woman's character, "Solomon and Balchis" of humor; while "Donald," the stag poem, has a rare touch of pathos, and rouses indignation against an act of brutality misnamed "sport." "Pambo" is "for thoughts," and the longer poems fully sustain Mr. Browning's reputation.

Mrs. Burnett's novel, "Through One Administration," will be concluded in the April *Century*. In May, the opening number of a novelette, by Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus"), will be given. An anonymous novel will be begun in the magazine some time during the next volume, called "The Bread-Winners," which is described as unusual in scene and subject and powerful in treatment. The February number of the *Century*, containing the opening of Mr. Howells's novel, "A Woman's Reason," is again out of print, and a third edition is on the press.

The recent discussion of Mr. James, Mr. Howells, and other American writers, in the English reviews and magazines, will lend special interest to an article, by Mr. Warner, on "Modern Fiction," which will appear in the April *Atlantic*. The same number will contain the first act of Mr. James's dramatization of "Daisy Miller," which will include many characters and incidents not embraced in the original story.

A year ago, Messrs. Roberts Brothers projected a series of lives of women eminent in literature, education, philanthropy,—famous women, in fact, both American and foreign,—and the initial volume of the series, the "Life of George Eliot," by Mathilde Blind, will be published in a few days. Miss Blind visited the places connected with George Eliot's early life, gleaned many interesting facts and traits from her brother, Isaac Evans, and from contemporaries of her father, Robert Evans. A great part of the correspondence in the volume has not hitherto appeared in print.

The Blackwoods have just published a new satirical novel, "My Trivial Life and Misfortunes. By a Plain Woman," under mysterious circumstances. The author is so determined to remain unknown, that she has made all her arrangements with her publishers in the advertising columns of the London *Times*.——Don Pascoal de Gayangos has completed the second part of the fourth volume of his "Calendar of Spanish State Papers Relating to England," preserved at Simancas, Vienna, and elsewhere.——A translation of the powerful novel, "Ein Goldmensch," by Maurus Jokai, the Hungarian romancer, will soon be published in this country. The translators are Mrs. L. C. Bullard and Miss E. Herzog.——Frederick Douglass's "Autobiography" has been translated into French, and received in Paris with great cordiality.——Edmondo de Amicis has finished a new book, called "The Friends," which will be published, at his request, by Messrs. Putnam. It is the writer's own opinion that it will be more popular in America than any of his books.

Justin McCarthy is to write "An Outline History of Ireland," in several volumes; a "History of the Four Georges;" and a "Child's History of Our Own Time." Messrs. Chatto & Windus are the London publishers, who also announce a new novel by Ouida, "Sabran," which J. B. Lippincott & Co. will reissue in this country. "Sabran" has been rechristened "Wanda," owing to the unintelligibility of the former title.

Mr. W. J. Linton, chiefly known as one of our first engravers, seems to have abandoned his art and taken to literature. He is now in England, and has just finished for Messrs. George Bell & Son, the publishers of the "Bohn Library," a volume of "Poetry in America: Selected from One Hundred American Poets,—1776-1876." In an introduction, Mr. Linton gives a "review of colonial poetry and specimens of negro dialect."

Mr. Sloane Kennedy has completed his book on "Oliver Wendell Holmes: Poet, Littérateur and Scientist," which is said to contain considerable information touching

the life, works and social surroundings of the "Autocrat," with critical remarks upon his writings. The volume will contain an extended bibliography.——The "Life of Bishop Wilberforce," which has made so great a stir in England, on account of the editor's indiscretions in the use of his material, will shortly be published by E. P. Dutton & Co.——Complete sets of the "Memoirs of John Quincy Adams" will hereafter be very valuable, as the work was printed from type, and will not be reprinted.——The success of Miss Ellen M. Mason's translation of Plato—the "Apology of Socrates," the "Crito," and the "Phædo,"—has prompted Messrs. Scribner to issue a paper-covered edition of the slender volume containing them.

#### ART NOTES.

THE February number of *The Portfolio* (New York: J. W. Bouton,) contains three etchings of notable excellence,—"The First-Born," by T. Riley; "The Madonna and Child," by Jacopo della Quercia; and "Paris from the Windows of the Louvre," by A. Lalanne. The last-named is especially fine, and gives an amazingly close idea of the gay city. It illustrates the second of Mr. P. G. Hamerton's series of articles on Paris, which are thoroughly enjoyable, critical papers. A number of fine wood-cuts also embellish this number of *The Portfolio*, the principal ones being illustrative of Mr. H. C. Boyes's description of the new law courts of London. The "Art Chronicle" is very full of news and criticism. The curious point is made upon Mr. Alma Tadema's new picture of "Cleopatra," which has been long expected in London art circles, that the dramatic intent of the picture is marred by the fact that the lovers are not looking at each other. Mr. Sidney Colvin's essay on Jacopo della Quercia is one of the careful and thoroughly informed pieces of art biography for which *The Portfolio* has established a reputation.

In Florence, next month, will be sold the Toscanelli fine-art collection, including some two hundred pictures.——L. Lowenstein has just finished an etching, entitled "Hush," from S. E. Waller's companion picture to "Suspense."——Signor Jerace, the young Neapolitan sculptor, has received a commission for a statue to the composer Bellini, to be erected at Naples. This artist has made himself a name in Italy.

A widely known picture dealer died a few weeks ago in England,—Mr. Nieuwenhuys, of Wimbledon. This gentleman, who lived to be eighty-four years old, was well known to all the principal amateurs and collectors of pictures by the old masters. During his long and active life, he had brought many important examples of the Dutch and Flemish painters to England, which have enriched some of the best collections, among them being several for the Peel collection, since added to the National Gallery. He was intrusted with the formation of the gallery of the King of Holland, of which he wrote the valuable *catalogue raisonné*, published in 1843. Before this, he had distinguished himself as an art critic, as early as 1834, by his review of the lives and works of some of the most eminent painters, with remarks on the opinions and statements of former writers.

It is stated that the De Vos collection of old masters' drawings, which art students in Holland always tried to visit, is to be dispersed. The sale will be by auction, and will take place at Amsterdam in the spring. The special feature of the collection lies in the drawings of Rembrandt, which are not only finer and more numerous than those of any collection in private hands, but which actually rival in importance the greatest public collection of Rembrandt's drawings,—that of the Albertina, at Vienna.

The English National Portrait Gallery has received some additions to its collection of very particular interest. One of them is the portrait, by Mr. Frederick W. Burton, of George Eliot, which has been presented to the nation by Mr. J. Walter Cross and Mr. Charles Lewes. The face, seen nearly in full and the size of life, is drawn in red, black and white chalks, on gray paper. Two other portraits of a very different stamp are now on view. One is a full length of King George II., seated in robes of state, painted by T. Hudson, the master of Sir Joshua Reynolds. It ornamented the Judges' Room in the Westminster Law Courts, and was transferred to the National Gallery when their demolition was resolved on. The other is a full-length portrait, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls from 1801 to 1817. It was painted to be placed in the Rolls Court, and hung there until the Court was abolished. An excellent chalk drawing by Linnell, of Sarah Austin, the translator of German works, has also been added to the collection.

The sale of the Flaxman drawings, etc., which was announced to take place last week in London, attracted much advance notice, and was, no doubt, a very interesting occasion. The collection belonged to the Denman family, relations of the artist, and it included some five hundred sketches and drawings, besides models in plaster and wax, and a large miscellaneous gathering of books, engravings, etc. There were also upward of one thousand letters from and to Flaxman, some of which—as those between the sculptor and his wife,—it would, perhaps, have been better taste to keep in the family. The drawings were of all possible degrees of completeness and value, from the very slightest sketches to such elaborate works as the beautiful "Lost Pleiad," one of the most poetical conceptions of the author.

Burr H. Nicholls is in Venice, painting canal scenes, with figures.——A. F. Burner is also at work on Venetian scenes.——Charles Sprague Pearce sends to the Paris *Salon* "The Water-Carrier," and Henry Mosler a Brittany scene, "The Morning of the Wedding."——The Americans represented at the exhibition in Paris of the *Cercle de l'Union Artistique* (*Les Mirlitons*), are: Ralph Wormley Curtis, "In Time of Sirocco at Venice" and "Lagoons at Venice" (study); John S. Sargent, "Conversation Vénétienne"; Jules Stewart, "Les Liseuses" and "A Street in Cairo" (study); and Julian Story, "Study Head."

The report of the treasurer at the lately held second annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati Museum Association, showed a balance of \$16,064.63 in bank.

An offer of three thousand dollars, made by Harper & Brothers as an award for the best original drawing to illustrate Alfred Dorrett's "Christmas Hymn," is, perhaps, the most substantial opportunity of the kind ever offered. The incident is naturally the leading art topic of the moment. Awards as considerable as this may have been offered for important and lasting works, such as designs for buildings, models of commemorative statues, and the like; but to make an offer of such proportions for a magazine drawing, and solely for the encouragement of young artists, shows a generosity that may be fairly called unprecedented. The artists competing for the Harper award must not be over twenty-five years old, and the successful competitor will be expected to use the money for the prosecution of art study in one or more of the best American schools, including, also, a sojourn abroad of at least six months for the study of the old masters. The drawing will be published in *Harper's Magazine* for December, 1883. Mr. R. Swain Gifford, Mr. F. D. Millet and Mr. Charles Parsons will act as judges of the competition. The drawings are to be sent to the Harpers not later than August 1st, 1883.



J. S. Hartley is at work on a group, to be called "The Dawn of Love." A young girl, nude to her waist, kneels, with her hands behind her, and bends forward to receive the caress of a little Cupid, who places one hand on her shoulder as he kisses her; with the other he holds at his side his bow and quiver.

In the sixth annual report of the New York Society of Decorative Art, just published, there is a noteworthy statement of the establishment of large free classes in the minor industrial arts, among the mission schools and poor children of New York, upon the plan so successfully used by Mr. Charles G. Leland in Philadelphia.

## SCIENCE.

### ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.—PROCEEDINGS.

Meeting of March 13th, 1883. Professor Joseph Leidy, President, in the chair.

PROFESSOR COPE, in continuation of his remarks made at the last meeting, further described and illustrated the characteristics of the extinct reptiles of the Permian period, with special reference to the genera *Empedias*, *Diadectes*, *Helodectes* and *Chilonyx*. The relations of these forms to the reptilia of succeeding geological periods were indicated. A characteristic separating them from all other members of the class, and in a measure linking them with the fishes, was the possession of teeth on the vomer.

Professor Lewis stated that he had recently obtained specimens of serpentine which showed true crystallization,—a condition hitherto unknown to the mineral. The specimens in question, which were obtained through the kindness of Dr. Isaac Lea, of this city, and which occur in the mineral known as "Deweylite," exhibit distinct optical properties when viewed by polarized light, proving them not to be pseudomorphs, but true, crystallized minerals in themselves. The cleavage planes are those of mica, to which, as an alteration, they doubtless owe their origin, and the hardness 4-5.

Professor Leidy referred to the characteristics of various forms of serpentine, and stated that as far as he was aware this was the first recorded instance of the mineral's having been found in a crystalline form.

Professor Heilprin, referring to the communications recently made by him before the Academy on the subject of the geographical distribution of animals, and the necessity for uniting the Nearctic and Palearctic regions of zoögeographers, or the regions of North America and temperate Eur-Asia, into one common region, stated that he was in receipt of a letter from Professor Newton, of the University of Cambridge, England, in which that naturalist endorsed his conclusions.

Professor Cope described the characteristics of the bunotheroid mammalia, and gave a synopsis of their classification into primary groups.

### NOTES.

THE COLOR OF NATURAL WATERS.—Professor M. W. Spring, of the University of Liège, Belgium, who has been devoting considerable attention to the subject of water coloration, arrives at the following interesting conclusions respecting the phenomena: Water of absolute purity is, contrary to the generally-received opinion, of a beautiful, blue color, provided it be of sufficient thickness. When it contains in complete dissolution small quantities of colorless salts, the natural color will not be disturbed; but if, on the contrary, it contains a nascent precipitate in greater or less abundance, the light traversing it will be of a yellow hue, and of deeper or lighter shade, as dependent upon the intensity of the luminar interference. With complete interference of the luminous rays, the water will become opaque, or strictly black. The yellow light, combining with the natural blue of the water, produces the varying tints of greenish-blue, blueish-green and green, characteristic of different waters. If the yellow predominates to a very great extent, the blue effect may be completely annihilated; and thus the water will appear yellow, brown, or, as before stated, even black. The substances forming the nascent precipitates—or such as are not completely dissolved,—are carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, silica, the silicate of alumina, or alumina, itself. The more perfectly soluble substances, such as the chlorides of sodium and magnesium, various sulphates, etc., do not by their solution in water effect its discoloration. Upon the principles of reaction here stated, it is claimed, we owe the deep indigo coloration of the Mediterranean, the transparent azure of the Lake of Geneva, the blue-green of the lakes of Constance, Zurich and Luzerne, the bright green of the small Lake of Kloenthal, in the Canton of Glarus (whose waters are but barely distinguishable in color from the green of the surrounding meadows), and the absolute black of the Lake of Staffel, near Murnan, at the base of the Bavarian Alps.

REFRIGERATION AND ANIMATION.—MM. Richet and Rendeau, who have experimentally investigated the effects of great cold upon the vitality of various animals, have recently given to the French Academy of Sciences an interesting report of their researches. It appears from these researches that the resistance shown by dogs to excessive refrigeration is very great. Thus, a small dog, which was kept immersed for a period of three hours in a water bath whose temperature was 0° C. (32° F.), had its own body temperature reduced only three degrees (or from 38° to 35° C.). A rabbit, around whose body circulated saline water of -7° C., had its temperature reduced in a period of two hours by twenty degrees (from 38° to 18° C.); at -25° (-13° F.), respiration became ineffective. Rabbits subjected to artificial respiration were brought to life, even after the body temperature had been lowered, and for fully one-half hour, to 15° C. Below 17°, the functions of the nervous system became considerably reduced, without, however, being completely abolished. Reflex action was noted at 13°. The disappearance of nerve excitability is attributed, not directly to the refrigeration of the body, but to the arrest of blood circulation through cold. While at 23° the heart of the rabbit still pulsates eighty times to the minute, at 17° the number of pulsations is reduced to twelve. With greater refrigeration, all cardiac movement ceases. Although all traces of life are now absent, the authors show, that, even after a half-hour of this apparently lifeless condition, the afflicted animals may be completely restored through

the assistance of artificial respiration. The cardiac movements reappear, first feeble and at distant intervals, then gradually more and more rapid and strong; after them the reflex movements, the movements of respiration, and, lastly, those of spontaneous action. It is concluded that frozen individuals (of the human species), no longer showing any signs of vitality, may not impossibly be brought to life in many instances through surface heating and the practice of artificial respiration.

GIANT FOSSIL INSECT.—One of the most gigantic forms of insects known to naturalists, and probably the largest in its linear dimensions, is a species of "walking-stick" recently obtained by M. Fayolle from the coal-bearing strata of France, and designated by the paleontologist Brongniart as the *Titanophasma Fayollei*. This insect, with whose remains were found associated those of hundreds of other individuals, is a member of the group of the *Phasmida*, and measures thirty centimetres (or nearly one foot,) in length. Irrespective of its gigantic size, which is equalled among living forms (in the entire class of the *Insecta*), by probably not many more than a half-dozen species, it derives special importance from the circumstance of its being, with the exception of the closely related *Protphasma* from the same deposits, the only fossil representative, as far as is known, of the family to which it belongs, save such forms as may have been preserved in amber. The sudden appearance, therefore, in deposits so far removed from the present epoch as those of the Carboniferous Period, of an organism so singularly constituted and highly specialized as are the "walking-sticks,"—creatures that might readily have been considered to represent the "last term in a long series of forms in a special line of development,"—becomes of special significance when viewed from an evolutionary standpoint.

FORMATION OF COAL.—The time-honored theory that the vast deposits of coal found at various portions of the earth's surface represent the resultant products derived from the mechanical and chemical alteration of vegetable accumulations formerly growing in the same localities,—in other words, that a coal bed is nothing but a petrified plant heap *in situ*,—has been made the subject of severe criticism from the part of the eminent French geologist and paleobotanist, Grand' Eury. This naturalist, whose long-continued researches in the European coal-fields have made him one of the foremost authorities on the subject of his specialty, in an exhaustive essay published in the *Annales des Mines*, and entitled "Mémoire sur la Formation de l'Houille," announces his conclusion, that, while coal is of indisputably vegetable origin, there is no evidence proving, or even tending to prove, that the materials of its composition were developed in the localities where they are now found; on the contrary, there would appear to be strong grounds for concluding that they had undergone considerable transportation since their first destruction, similarly to the materials of other rock formations. According to this view, against which many strong objections might be urged, coal is a strictly sedimentary rock, whose stratification in no way differs from the stratification of other rocks formed through water action.

INTENSITY OF SUNLIGHT AND MOONLIGHT.—The recent researches of Sir William Thomson, on the respective intensities of sunlight and moonlight, give results differing very widely from those reached by earlier experimentalists. Thus, the intrinsic brightness of the Glasgow sun in winter is found to be three times that which was determined by Arago for the sun in France. Again, the light of the full moon was found to be 1-71,000th of the light of the midday sun; whereas Bouguer placed it at the 1-300,000th, Wollaston at the 1-800,000th, and Zöllner at the 1-618,000th.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

—The United States Fish Commission has finished the preparation of its exhibit for the fish exhibition in London, and part of it was shipped on the 7th inst.

—It is estimated in Washington that the appropriation made at the last session of Congress, of fifty thousand dollars for additional life-saving stations, will suffice to establish twelve stations. Of the new stations, one will be located at Lewes, Delaware, and five along the coast, between Capes Henlopen and Charles.

—At a meeting of iron-workers held in Springfield, Illinois, on the 9th inst., the action of the district executive committee of the Amalgamated Association ordering a strike was denounced, the "dictation of the Amalgamated Association repudiated," the strike declared to be unwarranted, and the iron companies sustained.

—It is announced that none of the questions arising in regard to provisions of the new tariff act will be passed upon by the Treasury Department until the act goes into effect.

—The steamer "Navarre," bound from Copenhagen to Leith, foundered, during a gale, on the 9th inst. There were eighty-one persons, mostly emigrants, on board, only sixteen of whom were saved.

—Eight dagger-knives have been found in the Ringsend Basin, in Dublin. Kavanagh testified that the knives were thrown there after the Phoenix Park assassination. A diligent search has been making for them for some weeks past.

—A London despatch of the 9th inst. says that twelve thousand pounds have been raised there to defray the cost of representing holders of Virginia bonds, and vindicating their rights before tribunals in the United States. It is believed that the council of foreign bondholders is quite ready to test the consequences of the decision of the Supreme Court at Washington, in regard to Virginia bonds, by vigorous action through suits against Virginia. The council has ample funds.

—While severe snow and rain storms prevailed on Saturday and Sunday in various localities, as is usual in the month of March, no wind velocities, such as were "predicted" by Mr. Wiggins, the Canadian weather prognosticator, beyond what might have been expected in the ordinary course of the season, appear to have prevailed anywhere.

—A "lodging shell" at the Broomville Wood Camp, at the terminus of the Black Hills and Fort Pierre Railroad, in Dakota, was destroyed by fire, at midnight of Saturday, and eleven men were burned to death. The building was a one-story structure, with a loft, in which the men slept, and it is supposed the fire was caused by the ignition of some kindlings left near the stove.

—The correspondent of the London *Times* at Dublin asserts that the enrolment of recruits in the ranks of the "Invincibles" still proceeds, notwithstanding the readiness of the men now in prison to betray one another.

—The Senate of Arkansas, on Saturday, passed a bill changing the name of Dorsey County, in that State, to De Soto. The county was named after ex-Senator Dorsey, in the reconstruction period.

—A trial was made on Saturday, at London, of the Tripp electrical tram-car. The car ran a distance of four miles satisfactorily, and fulfilled the requirements of the Board of Trade.

—The total number of persons arrested in Andalusia, Spain, for complicity in the anarchist movement, is twelve hundred. Of this number, three hundred are charged with murders, agrarian outrages, and with being abettors of the "Black Hand" society. Sixty of the prisoners have confessed their complicity in four murders.

—The Treasury Department has prepared regulations in regard to the importation of adulterated tea, and sent them to the collector of customs at New York for examination.

—The Secretary of the Interior on Monday decided "that the enclosure of a large tract of public land, by fencing or otherwise, does not constitute a legal bar against homestead or pre-emption entries within such enclosures." The Secretary yesterday directed the General Land Commissioner to repay the fees and commissions paid by a settler who in good faith, and in ignorance of the law prohibiting it, made a second homestead entry. This order is a reversal of a decision of the Commissioner.

—A very dangerous counterfeit of the standard silver dollar has appeared in Ohio and Indiana. It has "the exact weight, ring and appearance of the genuine, and resists the acid test, unless its outer coating of silver is penetrated." Several of the pieces have been detected on reaching the Sub-Treasury.

—The ratifications of the treaty with Madagascar were exchanged on Tuesday, in Washington, and the treaty was proclaimed by the President.

—The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held on Tuesday, in Philadelphia. The annual report was adopted, the incoming board of directors instructed to carry out its recommendations, and the management's policy as to betterments for the year 1883 was approved.

—The Illinois House of Representatives on Tuesday passed a bill establishing the whipping-post for wife-beaters.

—Prince Gortschakoff, ex-Chancellor of the Russian Empire, died at Baden-Baden, on the 10th inst., aged eighty-five years. —Dr. Joseph Priestly, a prominent physician of Western Pennsylvania, grandson of the philosopher, and discoverer of oxygen, of the same name, died at Northumberland, on the 10th inst., aged sixty-four years.

—Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, a distinguished citizen of New Jersey, and an ex-judge, died at Bridgeton, on the 11th inst. —Chief Engineer William H. King, of the United States Navy, died in San Francisco, on the 11th inst., aged fifty years. —David Rumsey, ex-justice of the Supreme Court of New York, and who had served as a Representative in the Thirtieth and Thirty-First Congresses, died at Bath, N. Y., on the 11th inst., aged seventy-three years. —Right Rev. John Quinlan, Catholic Bishop of Mobile, died on the 10th inst., at New Orleans, aged fifty-three years. —General John Crowell, who had served two terms in Congress, and had been engaged in various publishing enterprises, died in Greenville, Ohio, on the 9th inst., aged eighty-two years.

### DRIFT.

—A portion of the old Roman wall can now be seen at the back of the Tower of London Station of the Metropolitan Railway, London. It is a remarkably fine specimen, and in perfect preservation, and as sound apparently as when first built by our Roman benefactors, as well as conquerors, some eighteen hundred years ago.

—Señor Felipe Poey, a famous ichthyologist, of Cuba, has recently brought out an exhaustive work upon the fishes of Cuban waters, in which he describes and depicts no fewer than seven hundred and eighty-two distinct varieties, although he admits some doubts about one hundred and five kinds, concerning which he has yet to get more exact information. There can be no question, however, he claims, about the six hundred and seventy-seven species remaining, more than half of which he first described in previous works upon this subject, which has been the study of his life.

—In an article in the *Independent*, Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, D. D., throws out some very plain hints for revolutionizing the annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions. He objects to the change which has been made in the management of this meeting. Formerly, the meeting was for free debate and consultation on the best ways of carrying on missionary work. Giants in theology and law made some of their most telling speeches on important topics or great principles bearing on the work of the Board. Now, the freedom of voluntary speech is gone. The annual meeting is regulated by a programme carefully prepared by the officers of the Board. These officers procure distinguished speakers to make set speeches, so as to fill up nearly all the time. The "business" transacted by the meeting is all cut, and dried, and squared, and hung up, by the officers beforehand, so as to be pushed through in the odd corner of a spare half-hour, when it can go through most quietly. Dr. Bacon suggests that at each annual meeting a committee of persons outside of the Board officers should be appointed to make all the arrangements for the next year's meeting. Should such a plan be carried into operation, it would throw consternation into the *coterie* of officials.

### FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, March 15.

THE stock markets have been more active, and the range of prices, as will be seen by the figures below, is higher than a week ago, some shares showing a considerable advance. The tendency to activity, however, has been somewhat checked by a tighter money market, consequent upon the greater demand for funds,—this demand being in part due to the approaching 1st of April settlements, which are still an important element in financial operations of certain districts, and oblige the country banks to strengthen themselves, in preparation for the demands which will be made on them at that date. Relief to the money market will come, as it now appears, from gold arrivals from abroad, and considerable shipments have been reported; while it is also added, that, if American eagles in the London market did not now command a premium over the price of gold bars, other shipments would be likely to follow

immediately. There is not yet much word from the crops, but official denial has been given to stories of serious damage during the flood period.

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market, yesterday, compared with those of a week ago:

	March 14.	March 7.
Central Pacific, . . . . .	81 1/4	80 3/4
Canada Southern, . . . . .	68	66 3/8
Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, . . . . .	6 7/8	6
Denver and Rio Grande, . . . . .	47 1/2	44 1/2
Delaware and Hudson, . . . . .	108 1/2	107 1/2
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, . . . . .	124 1/4	123 3/8
Erie, . . . . .	37 1/2	37
Lake Shore, . . . . .	110 3/8	109 1/4
Louisville and Nashville, . . . . .	55	53 3/4
Michigan Central, . . . . .	95 1/4	94
Missouri Pacific, . . . . .	102 7/8	101
Northwestern, common, . . . . .	132 3/4	132
New York Central, . . . . .	127 3/4	126 7/8
New Jersey Central, . . . . .	71 3/4	72
Ontario and Western, . . . . .	25 3/8	25
Omaha, . . . . .	49 3/4	48
Omaha, preferred, . . . . .	108	107 1/4
Pacific Mail, . . . . .	40 3/4	40
St. Paul, . . . . .	101 1/2	100 3/8
Texas Pacific, . . . . .	40 1/4	39 3/8
Union Pacific, . . . . .	96	94 3/8
Wabash, . . . . .	29 3/4	28 3/8
Wabash, preferred, . . . . .	50 1/4	47 3/4
Western Union, . . . . .	84 3/4	83 3/8

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of leading stocks in the Philadelphia market, yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	March 14.	March 7.
Pennsylvania Railroad, . . . . .	61 7/8	61 3/8
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, . . . . .	26 3/8	26 3/8
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., . . . . .	40 3/4	41 1/4
Lehigh Valley Railroad, . . . . .	65 1/2	65
Northern Pacific, common, . . . . .	50	49
Northern Pacific, preferred, . . . . .	86 1/2	85 3/8
Northern Central Railroad, . . . . .		
Buffalo, New York and Pittsburg Railroad, . . . . .	16 3/4	15 1/2
Buffalo, New York and Pittsburg Railroad, preferred, . . . . .	31	
North Pennsylvania Railroad, . . . . .		67
United Companies of New Jersey Railroad, . . . . .	192	191
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, . . . . .		21

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market, yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5s, 1881, continued at 3 1/2, . . . . .	103 1/4	
United States 4 1/2s, 1891, registered, . . . . .	112 7/8	113 3/8
United States 4 1/2s, 1891, coupon, . . . . .	112 7/8	113 3/8
United States 4s, 1907, registered, . . . . .	119	119 1/4
United States 4s, 1907, coupon, . . . . .	120	120 1/4
United States 3s, registered, . . . . .	103 1/2	103 3/4
United States currency 6s, 1895, . . . . .	128	
United States currency 6s, 1896, . . . . .	129	
United States currency 6s, 1897, . . . . .	130	
United States currency 6s, 1898, . . . . .	130	
United States currency 6s, 1899, . . . . .	130	

Concerning the money market, the Philadelphia *Ledger* of this date says: "The money rates still exhibit some stringency at New York, with occasional twists upon speculative borrowers, as the condition of the market is particularly favorable to that kind of thing. Large amounts of gold will, however, soon begin to arrive from abroad, and this will give some relief. In this city, the market is also working closer, and call loans are quoted at four and a half to five and a half per cent., and good commercial paper at five and six per cent. In New York, commercial paper continues in good supply. The quotations are: Sixty to ninety days' endorsed bills receivable, six per cent.; four months' acceptances, six and seven per cent.; and good single names, having four to six months to run, six and a half and eight per cent. Yesterday, in New York, call money opened at twelve per cent., loaned as high as fifteen per cent. and as low as six per cent., and closed at six and eight per cent."

The New York City banks, in their statement of the 10th inst., showed a heavy loss in reserve (\$2,851,375), leaving them \$5,166,150 less than the amount required by law. The deposits fell off nearly eight millions of dollars, and the specie declined from \$55,332,900 to \$51,519,700. The losses of the banks are ascribed to the accumulations in the Treasury,—which has not been letting out its funds for the purchase of bonds,—and by a greater activity of business, which has caused withdrawals of funds for the interior. Two remedies have been applied,—there has been a shortening of the discounts, and a considerable sum in gold has been drawn from Europe.

The statement of the Philadelphia banks on the 10th inst. showed an increase in the reserve of \$49,802, and in circulation of \$8,734. The other items showed a decrease, the clearings being \$9,175,009 less than those of the week previous.

The export of specie from New York, last week, was \$423,568, of which \$20,000 were gold and \$240,000 silver bars. For the preceding week, under date of March 3d, \$527,568 in silver went out that was not reported in the week's return. There came into New York, last week (ending March 10th), \$250,638 in specie. The steamship "Gellert," which left Hamburg on Saturday last, brings £20,000 in specie, and £400,000 have been shipped in the "Elbe" and the "Adriatic."

SOONER OR LATER, A NEGLECTED COLD WILL DEVELOP A CONSTANT COUGH, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, FAILING STRENGTH, AND WASTING OF FLESH, ALL SYMPTOMATIC OF SOME SERIOUS LUNG AFFECTION, WHICH MAY BE AVOIDED OR PALLIATED BY USING IN TIME DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.